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**THE GOV. TOMKINS, SHALEB.**  
Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Shaler, Commander of the private armed schooner, Governor Tomkins, to his agent in this city, dated

At Sea, Jan. 1, 1814.

Two days after dispatching the *Neseld*, I took a whaleman from London bound for the South Seas; but she being of no value, I took out such stores &c. as I could stow, and being much lumbered with prisoners and baggage, I put them on board and ordered her for Falmouth. The chasing of this ship had taken me some distance from my ground, and owing to calm, I could not regain it till the 25th ultimo, when at sunrise, 3 sail were discovered ahead. We made sail in chase. The wind being light, we came slowly up with them. On a nearer approach, they proved to be two ships and a brig. One of the ships had all the appearance of a large transport, and from their manoeuvres to have concerted measures for mutual defence. The large ship appeared to be prepared to take the bulk of an action. Shots were seen passing to and from her. She had boarding nettles almost up to her tops, with her topmast studding sail booms out, and sails at their ends ready for running, as if prepared for a running fight. Her ports appeared to be painted, and she had something on deck resembling a merchantman's boat. After all this, what the devil do you think she was? Why have a little patience and I will tell you. At 3 P. M. a sudden squall struck us from the northward, and the ship not having yet received, before I could get our light sails in, and almost before I could turn round, I was under the guns (not of a transport) but of A LARGE FRIGATE!!! and not more than one-third of a mile from her.

I immediately hauled down English colours, which I previously had up, set three American ensigns, trimmed our sails by the wind, and commenced a brisk fire from our little battery; but this was returned with woeful interest. Her first broadside killed two men and wounded 6 others (two of whom severely, and one since dead)—it also blew up one of my salt boxes with two 9 pound cartridges; this communicated fire to a number of pistols, and three tube boxes, which were lying on the companion way, all of which exploded, and some of the tubes penetrated through a small crevice under the companion leaf, and found their way to the cabin floor; but that being wet, and the fire-iron being up, no further accident took place. This, together with the fire from the frigate, I assure you, made warm work on the Tomkins' quarter deck, but thanks to her heels and the exertions of my brave officers and crew, I still have the command of her.

When the frigate opened her fire on me, it was about half past 5. I was then a little abaft her beam. To have attempted to tack in a hard squall, would, at least have exposed me to a raking fire; and to have attempted it, and miss, would have been attended with the inevitable loss of the ship. I therefore thought it most prudent to take her fire on the tack on which I was, & this I was exposed to from the position I have mentioned, until I placed her bow; she all the while standing on with me, and almost as fast as our vessel, and such a tune as was played round my ears, I assure you, I never wish to hear again on the same key.

At 6 his shot began to fall short of us. At 4.30, the wind dying away, and the enemy still holding it, his ship began to reach us—we got out sweeps and turned all hands to. I also threw over all the lumber from the deck, and about 2000 wt. shot from the after hold. From about 3 P. M. all his shot fell short

of us. At 7.25, the enemy bore about and I was glad to get a clear shot of one of the most quartersome companions that ever I met with.

After the first broadside from the frigate, not a shot struck the hull of the Tomkins, but the water was literally in a foam all around her.

The moment before the squall struck us I told Mr. Farnum that she was too heavy for us, and he went forward with the glass to take another look, when the squall took the ship, as if by magic, up with her, before we could get in our light sails.

My officers conducted themselves in a way that would have done honour to a more permanent service. Mr. Farnum 1st lieutenant, conducted himself with all his usual vigour. Mr. Acheson, performed his part in the style of a brave and accomplished seaman. Messieurs Miller and Dodd, 2d and 3d lieutenants, were not immediately under my eye, but the precision and promptitude with which all my orders were executed is sufficient proof that they are to be relied on. Mr. Thomas boatswain and Mr. Caswell master's mate, were particularly active and deserve encouragement.

The name of one of my poor fellows who was killed ought to be registered in the books of fame, and remembered with reverence as long as bravery is considered a virtue; he was a black man by the name of John Johnson; a 24 lb shot struck him in the hip and took away all the lower part of his body; in this state the poor brave fellow lay on deck, and several times exclaimed to his shipmates "fire away my boys; no haul a colour down." The other was also a black man, by the name of John Davis, and was struck in much the same way; he fell near me, & several times requested to be thrown overboard, saying, he was only in the way of others.

While America has such ears she has little to fear from the tyrants of the ocean.

From the circumstance of her shot being 24's, which I assure you is the case, and as we have felt and weighed them, I am of opinion that it was the Laurel, a new frigate, which I had information of. A gentleman which I took, told me she was in the fleet; that she was built and manned for the purpose to cope with our frigates; and that if she got sight of me she would certainly take me, as she was the fastest sailer he ever saw.

Enclosed I send you a list of the killed and wounded; in every thing else we are in good order and high spirits.

Killed—John Johnson, John Davis

Wounded—John O'Farum, 1st lieutenant; Thomas Davis since dead; Thos. Loveland, severely; James Doughty, John Parker, John Synaholm, all slightly, and doing well.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 21.

**PUBLIC CELEBRATION.**

The arrangements contemplated having been completed, between two and three hundred citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, honoured by the presence of the Minister of Spain and quite, the Consuls of Russia, Spain and Sweden;—the Right Reverend Bishop, Provost Beasley, Judge Griffith of Jersey, and other distinguished guests, assembled at the City Hotel on Wednesday last, where an excellent dinner was provided by Mr. McLaughlin—and the magnificent efforts & splendid victories, which have produced the emancipation of Europe, were celebrated in a manner worthy of the great and interesting occasion.

It was most gratifying to notice, in this joyful assembly, citizens from every class of the community—Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics, were all, and equally, anxious to testify their heartfelt satisfaction at events, which have not only restored the freedom of Europe, but given assurance to the independence of the United States.

Colonel Jonathan Williams was appointed President, and Moses Levy, Esquire, Vice President, of the entertainment, at which the follow-

ing songs, interspersed with appropriate songs, and accompanied by an excellent Band of Music, were drunk.

The Ode, written for the occasion by Paul Allen, Esquire, was sung with great effect by Mr. Harding.

The eloquent and appropriate discourse delivered by Charles W. Hare, and Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq., were received by the company with distinguished and grate applause, all contributing much to the enjoyment of the day, which was passed and closed in harmony, hilarity and happiness.

## TOASTS.

1. *The Memory of Washington.*  
Drank standing—and followed by solemn silence.

2. *The Emperor Alexander.*—A patriot king; in generosity, and gallantry a true chevalier.

Nine cheers—Music—Russian Grand March.

3. *The Emperor Francis.*—May he continue to lead a brave and illustrious people to victory in the cause of virtue and independence.

Music—Austrian Air.

4. *The King of Prussia.*—Emancipated from the yoke and power of Napoleon, may he prove himself a worthy successor of the Great Frederick; and the deserving monarch of a gallant people.

Music—Prussian Grand March.

5. *The Crown Prince of Sweden.*—His talents, valour and fidelity, have eminently justified the choice of the nation.

Six cheers—Music—"See the conquering hero comes."

After the fifth toast, one of the guests sang an original ode in the Swedish language—Of this we have not been able to obtain a copy.

6. *The Patriots of Spain and Portugal.*—First in opposing the Tyrant's power; their glorious and successful struggle will be, hereafter, an awful lesson to the oppressor, and a bright example to the oppressed.

Nine cheers—Music—Spanish March.

After the sixth toast, the following Ode, composed for the occasion, was sung with great spirit and effect by Mr. Harding, who was joined in chorus by the whole company.

## ODE.

By PAUL ALLEN, ESQ.

For—*Rise Columbia!*

PLENDS with me, who while he fights, Rejects the bloody wreath of Fame; Freedom and Conquest he unites—Such triumphs only grace his name.

Let joy pervade each patriot soul—To Russia's Monarch fill the bowl.

The glorious light that crowns his head, No blood-stain'd Chieftains ever knew; It brings to tyrants only dread; 'Tis Mercy's mild and gentle bow.

Nations transported bless his reign; He conquers but to break the chain.

On Uri's rocks the shade of Tell, Majestic walks in stern disdain; His form the Tyrant knows full well, He points the vengeful shaft again.

Let joy pervade each patriot soul, To proud felicitas fill the bowl.

Iberian hills! what fearful beams Illumine your cloud-capt summits o'er! Resistless, as your mountain streams, Your patriot bands in torrents pour.

Let joy pervade each patriot soul, To FREE HISPANIA fill the bowl.

Romans arise, and claim the wreath—Attend once more when Freedom calls; For lo!—your marble heroes breathe, And point destruction to the Gauls.

Let joy pervade each patriot soul, And to HISPANIA fill the bowl.

Austria thine Eagle too we greet—What strength his spreading plumes display! Free as the cloud beneath his feet, He holds his proud imperial way.

While joy pervades each patriot soul, Pledge we his triumphs in the bowl.

That haughty Chief, whose iron crown Now gleams with diamonds set in gore; Behold, he flies at Freedom's frown—And now he sinks to rise no more.

Let joy pervade each patriot soul, Pledge we his downfall in the bowl.

7. *The People of Germany.*—Ever champions of their liberty, and daring in their efforts to maintain it.

Nine cheers—Music—Vienna March.

8. *The People of Russia.*  
"Patience of toil, serene amidst alarms, Inflexible to faith, invincible in arms."

Nine cheers—Music—Life let us cherish.

9. *Regenerated Holland.*—Her dykes yielded to a temporary inundation—her energies will restore them to their pristine strength.

Nine cheers—Music—The Prince of Orange's March.

10. *The Helman Pluff & his brave Corsairs.*—Hail, fall to the minions of Tyranny—*They have executed great designs for the prosperity and happiness of the world.*

Nine cheers—Music—Cossack March.

11. *Blücher.*—Brave, skilful and indefatigable—the worthy pupil of the Great Frederick—the firm pillar of the Prussian power.

Nine cheers—Blücher's March.

12. *The memory of the Great and Virtuous Marston.*—The true patriot and cherished friend.

Dead March in Saul.

13. *The memory of the brave and glorious Kutusoff.*—Whose long and glorious career terminated in the triumphant expulsion of the invaders of his country.

Russian Dead March.

14. *The People of the United States.*—Exulting in the success of their own struggle for independence—they rejoice in the emancipation of others.

Nine cheers—Yankee Doodle.

After the last toast the following song was sung.

## SONG.

Air—*My lodging is on the cold ground.*  
Once more over Europe's long desolate plains,

See the day-star of freedom appear, While each heart filled with rapture to throw off its chains,

Hails the hour of deliverance near. No longer shall myriads restless advance,

By a tyrant's stern mandate array'd, The world long enchanted has wak'd from her trance,

And the standard of union display'd.

'Tis you valiant Russians, as generous as brave,

Who Europe's deep wrongs have redrest;

And your gallant Chieftains, who conquer to save,

By your sons yet unborn shall be blest. By your great example all nations in spirit,

Now their honours long dormant reclaim.

'Twas the glorious brand by which Moscow was fir'd,

Lighted Europe to freedom & fame.

Americans hail then the prospect so bright,

Which the Russians present to our view,

For 'tis not against France, but her tyrant they fight.

If France to herself be but true, Long may Liberty's banner triumphantly wave,

Firmly grasp'd be each patriot's sword,

Till victory graces the helm of the brave,

And peace is by conquest restor'd.

## VOLUNTEERS.

The following are some of the volunteer toasts which were given.

Many have been lost.

By the *Chevalier de Onis*, the minister of Spain.

*The new confederacy of nations.*—Destined to emancipate another continent, and unite discordant feelings in the new world, as it has reconciled jarring interests in the old.

By the Russian minister, Mr. *Dachkoff*, who being at Washington & unable to join in the celebration in compliance with an invitation sent to him, communicated by letter, his congratulations to the company, together with the following toast, which he requested might be given in his name.

*The Commercial intercourse of the world.*—re-established by the courage, magnanimity and wisdom of the allies. It is the true means of civilization—the only rational and strong tie between nations.

By Mr. *Kutusoff*, the Russian Consul.

*Peace, Commerce and Prosperity*, to the United States.

By Don *Joseph de Heredia*, Secretary of the Spanish Legation.

May the cause of freedom and humanity be every where supported by the same philanthropic sentiments which animate this enlightened company.

By the Rev. Mr. *Collins*, rector of the Swedish Church.

May the last awful visitation forever deter all Christian nations from worshipping war devils!

By Mr. *Requena*, the Spanish Consul.

*The commerce of the United States.*—May it extend and flourish by a reciprocal good understanding with the Spanish nation.

By Mr. *De Laga*, of the Spanish Legation.

The triumph of the independence of nations and their rights over the external and internal tyrannies of all sorts and descriptions.

By the President, after the Spanish minister had retired.

*Our distinguished guest, the Chevalier de Onis*—the worthy representative of a glorious nation.

By Mr. *Dachkoff*, the Swedish vice consul.

*The French Eagle*—her wings are clipped by a northern blast, she will never soar o'er the western hemisphere.

By the Hon. Judge *Peters*, who being unable to attend, communicated his toast in writing.

May the deluded citizens of our beloved country learn to be wise from others' hap.

By the President.

His Excellency Mr. *Dachkoff*, the minister plenipotentiary of his imperial majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

By the Vice-President.

His Excellency Mr. *De Kantsow*, the minister of his majesty the King of Sweden.

By Mr. *Robert Hare*.

*The minister who defend liberty*—in preference to republicans who defend despotism.

By Major *McConnell*.

Hail independence! I implanted in the hearts of individuals and of nations; may those who have been eminently useful in obtaining it (or the oppressed, be held in grateful remembrance to the end of time.

By Mr. *J. B. Wallace*.

The memory of a man who is justly the boast of our country—the memory of *Hamilton*—the distinguished patriot, hero and statesman.

By Major *Tashen*.

Extinction to oppression wherever practised by principals or by agents.

By Mr. *Hopkinson*.

The nineteenth of October, sacred to the freedom of nations. On that day the tyrant retreated from Moscow—and on that day he fled from Leipzig.

Mr. Bronson said, that in the absence occasioned by severe indisposition, of a much respected and highly meritorious citizen, a subscriber to this entertainment, a gentleman who had eminently distinguished himself by his skill & valour in the naval service of the United States; whose heart was known to be fully with us on this occasion, and whose feelings of exultation at the events which we had assembled to celebrate were not exceeded by any who had the happiness to be present; he begged leave to offer the following toast—which was received with reiterated acclamations.

*Commodore Texan.*—One of the oldest and ablest tutors in the naval school of the United States—the conduct of his pupils is a higher eulogium upon his talents and skill than we can pronounce.

By Mr. *Allen*, the author of the ode composed for the occasion.

*The Austrian Eagle*—he has released himself from the Corsican cage—may his example be followed by another bird of the same species.

By Mr. *Van Ruis*.

*The united powers of Europe*—in their glorious efforts for freedom, against the tyrant of the civilized world, they have done their utmost—may they soon adjust his proud crest.

*The next American war*—may it be waged against our real enemy—not upon ourselves and neighbours.

By Mr. *Hopkinson* might have added one more toast on that day, designing to celebrate with his whole army, the anniversary of the battle of the Clouds.







for the same object. It is not, however, to be supposed that the President, therefore, may rest quite assured that the way is paved to the Monroe into the presidential chair at the next election.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

Now that the despot of France is prostrate, and her vassal states in Europe have recovered their independence, it is but right that the people of America should throw off the French yoke, and resolve again to be free. Perhaps, now, Felix Grundy could discover some mode in which to cut the knot, that he said some years ago in Congress France had contrived to twist around our necks, and our most distinguished orators and statesmen may discover, that it has ceased to be a son to complain of the wrongs which we have so patiently endured from the French, or to speak in terms of disrespect of our friend the Emperor. Perhaps too, the editor of the democratic press would not now be so willing, as formerly, to boast that he belonged to "the French party in this country."

Yes, the great Napoleon is humbled and in the dust; let us then no longer purchase his friendship by a sacrifice of our rights, and continue a disastrous and disgraceful war to conciliate his good will.

R. S.

When a congress was talked of on the Continent last summer, the French Emperor was to good as to provide that his allies, the United States, should be permitted to send ministers to it—Should not we also take the same good care of him, and insist that he be a party to any peace arrangement into which we are to enter?

A.

For want of other employment, our wise senators, during the last session, unanimously adopted a resolution, approving of the war, and of the able and vigorous manner in which it had been prosecuted. Now, without saying any thing as to the truth of all this, it may be taken for granted, that the war cannot be prosecuted with vigor hereafter, unless soldiers can be got, and to get them is a real difficulty. What I have to propose is, that those very wise senators, one and all, should enlist, and redeem the pledges of life and fortune which they have so often given. No body doubts that they are as fit for the army as the senate, and as they love the war so passionately let them have its sweets in perfection.

#### A MECHANIC.

It is said that a congress is about to be assembled on the Continent for the purpose of settling the terms of a general peace. If so, no doubt some reference will be had to the old and established principles of the law of nations; and it is more likely that this doctrine of the right of expatriation will come under discussion, and the old law formally sanctioned. In what a hopeful situation shall we have been brought by our rulers, if while they are fighting England because she will not give up her seamen, all the nations of Europe should decide that we are wrong, and enter into a solemn treaty to resist any such principle.

Perhaps in less than four months we shall see a treaty signed by Buonaparte himself, engaging that if we do not immediately abandon the ground which we have taken, he will become a party in the war against us, and compel us to relinquish it.

#### A NATIVE.

##### LORD NORTH COME AGAIN.

The following is an extract from a speech of Mr. Dunning in the British House of Commons, in 1777, pending the American war, &c. in the administration of the notorious Lord North. The speech was made on a bill of a despotism and tendency, which was introduced into the house by the minions of that corrupt and wicked administration. Of the applicability of the extract to our embargo law, (as earnestly and repeatedly recommended by our liberty-loving President) the reader will judge. It is as follows:

No man is exempt from punishment, because innocence is no longer a protection. It will, (meaning the embargo law in question) be

for the same object. It is not, however, to be supposed that the President, therefore, may rest quite assured that the way is paved to the Monroe into the presidential chair at the next election.

Justice will be bound, as well as blind, and it will be in the power of a very revengeful minister, or mercenary villain, to satiate his revenge, or fill his pockets, at the expense of the best and most virtuous men in the commonwealth.

[Con. Cur.]

#### ORDER OF THE DAY.

Government officers, war, embargo, speculators, bucksters and pickpockets, like the plagues of Egypt, consuming our land. Vice walking on suits, and virtue trodden down like mice in the streets. Beggars mounted on horseback, and men of worth trading on foot, in the capacity of servants. Villains fostered and encouraged with the rewards of virtue and common honesty kicked out of doors. Upstart arrogance domineering with impunity, over well earned fame, and sober reasons. Dinners and entertainments given to those who have plenty to eat at home, while the poor are sent away hungry. The British and Indians, massacring our defenceless frontier inhabitants, and the American officers and soldiers running away, or going into winter quarters. Cursing those whom we have made our enemies, and puffing encomiums on our unassuming, modest, unimpeachable selves. Potatoes substituted for St. Croix and Old Jamaica.

[Part. Gaz.]

#### Massachusetts Legislature.

Yesterday in the house of representatives, Memorials against the war and embargo from Brunswick, Ellsworth, Goldborough and South Hadley, were presented and committed.

His excellency the Governor communicated the answer of the President of the United States to his letter on the subject of the specie detained at New York. The answer was committed to the committee on the memorial of the New-England Bank.

#### Detention of Specie at New-York.

The following is a copy of the Message of his Excellency the Governor communicated to the Legislature yesterday:

Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the H. of Representatives.

Agreeably to the request of the Legislature in their resolve of the 27th of January last, I transmitted to the president of the U. States a copy of the said resolution; together with the evidence in support of the complaint of the memorialists, and of the abuse that was committed; and at the same time addressed a letter to the President, expressive of the sensibility of the Legislature on the occasion, &c. its reliance that the collector would be compelled immediately to restore the money unjustly seized and detained, and that the president would be pleased to remove the said collector from his said office.

I have this morning received from the president an answer to the letter above mentioned, which will be laid before you by the Secretary.

CALEB STRONG.

Council Chamber, Feb. 14, 1814.

Copy of the President's answer to the letter from Governor Strong.

Washington, Feb. 7.

SIR,

I have duly received your communication, bearing date Jan. 1814, on the subject of a sum of money seized and detained from the hands of an agent of a bank in Boston, by a custom house officer of the city of New-York, and requesting that orders may be given for the restoration of the money; and that the officer may be removed from his office.

As the course of proceeding, marked out by the law, for the parties complaining is sufficiently understood, it remains only to assure your excellency that the case will receive whatever interposition may be necessary and proper, in their behalf, from the executive authority of the United States.

The case, as it relates to the responsible officer, will be duly inquired into, with a view to ascertain

the circumstances on which the same was determined by justice, and by which the conduct of the officer may be ascertained.

Assuredly, of my conduct, father and I are innocent.

JAMES MADISON.

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that the Corvette JOHN ADAMS, Capt. Angus, sailed yesterday afternoon for Georgetown, with Messrs. GRAY and RUSSELL, our Peace Negotiators, and their suites. The starting gate was favorable. May her return (if not before received) bring us news favoring the prospect of a speedy and honorable peace.

[N. Y. Gaz.—26th.]

#### Wilkinson's Army.

By a gentleman residing in this vicinity, who left the French Mills on Sunday last, we are informed—that on Saturday the boats in Salmon river were BURNED by order of Gen. W. and that on Sunday all the war-trucks were set on fire! On the latter day the army commencing its march, (after pressing all the sleighs at hand) a part for Sacket's Harbor, and the remainder towards Malone and Plattsburgh. An attack is still expected at the latter place, as the enemy are said to be strengthening themselves at Isle Noix. The Harbor is also threatened, and Wilkinson's army was threatened—hence the necessity of concentrating the forces, even at the immense sacrifice which has been made. The troops are said to be about 3000, are represented to be in good health and every way efficient.

[Keene pop.]

#### PLATTSBURG, Feb. 10.

Major General WILKINSON arrived in town, from the Westward, on Tuesday last. His arrival was announced by a salute from the Artillery Camp.

In the course of the last week a considerable portion of the army at French Mills, has arrived at this place—one brigade under the command of Gen. Macomb, has crossed the Lake to Burlington. Several regiments, among which were the 9th, 11th, 21st and 25th infantry, and a corps of heavy artillery, all under command of Maj. General Brown, marched from French Mills to Sacket's Harbor. The sails & rigging of the water craft, and one or two of the light boats have been brought to this place. The barracks were burnt, and the boats destroyed. The troops, it is believed, enjoy more than a common measure of health, and appear in fine spirits.

Arrived at this place on Wednesday last, on their way to Burlington, Vt. the 6th consolidated regiment, under the command of Major Stark, and the 15th consolidated regiment under the command of Captain Roswell; the whole commanded by Col. Brearley.

#### OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Wednesday evening the 25d ult. at the advanced age of 90 years, Dr. UPRON SCOTT, a native of Ireland, but for more than 60 years a most distinguished inhabitant of this City.

Society seldom mourns the loss of a more excellent and valuable member, than the venerable man whose decease we now record. Through the course of a life, protracted far beyond the ordinary span of human existence, his career has been one unbroken tenor of virtue, dignity, and usefulness. Pure in his principles, discerning in his judgment, unshaken in his attachments, he has been the hereditary counselor and friend of many generations, and has enjoyed the successive confidence and affection of grandfathers, sons and fathers, who have been successively enlightened by his wisdom, and enabled by his friendship.

Bred among heroes, whom history delights to honour, and in scenes which though at present dimly seen through the long vista of departed years, have not yet lost their interest, his soul was of that lofty cast which befit the chosen friend of Wolfe, while the constant accumulations of experience, and the

his heart, rendered him for many years the friend of the young, the brave, and valiant of the age.

A Gracious Providence lengthened to him not only the full term of a feverish being, but the full term of a moral and intellectual being; and at a period of life when most men, dejected by time, the feelings and faculties which make life a blessing, seem but as melancholy mementoes of mortality, the vigour of his understanding, and the unchilled ardour of his affections, rendered this venerable man the soul of an extensive circle of family friends and connections, in whom as in a common centre, their affections and enjoyments converged and were united.

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We feel ourselves constrained to call on our delinquent subscribers for an immediate settlement of their accounts. To those who are indebted to the establishment for two or more years, this address is more immediately directed—but we beg to recollect, that although the sums due from each are comparatively small, yet the aggregate amount would be of great importance to us. The accounts of each individual will be made out and forwarded, and we hope they will be met with promptness, and the amount remitted by mail, or otherwise, as may be most convenient.

#### Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, all his property, viz.—The plantation whereon he resides, containing about 170 acres, which is in a state of good improvement. There is a new and comfortable dwelling house, together with a good garden, and convenient out houses, an entirely new barn, built last summer, 60 by 30 feet, with sheds and shelters for cattle underneath, corn house, granary, and excellent stables, threshing floor, &c. &c. all under the same roof. A part of the place is under new and strong post and rail fence. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain; the trial that has been made of clover and plaiter answers well, and can be made to advantage. There is now in the area of good meadow which yields abundantly, and 50 acres more might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation he purchased of the estate of John Sappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, jun. This tract contains about 118 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted to clover and plaiter; part of it now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards, and by care a sufficiency of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title to 200 acres of land adjoining and lying between the two first mentioned tracts, the equity in which is also offered for sale.

One hundred and ninety five acres more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place, two and an half miles, and from the two last one mile and half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chestnut and oak rail timber; and will be a never failing support of timber to each place. There are several good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be erected.

An accommodating credit will be given on the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any person inclined to purchase the above lands, the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable young negro men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utensils, and implements of husbandry. Each place has a quantity of grain seed, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne Arundel County, near the Fork Bridge over Patuxent River, and in the neighborhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 23 from Baltimore. The property will be shown to any person inclined to purchase, by application to the subscriber.

Anderson Warfield.

Albany, February 3, 1814.

#### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Ridgely & Fendell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to the firm to make immediate payment to Abraham Ridgely, who is fully authorized to settle the business of said firm.

Abraham Ridgely, Richard Fendell.

Annapolis, Feb. 22.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in all cases of debts due to this state, where judgments have been obtained, and the debtors are subject to execution, on an application being made to them, and being fully satisfied that the said debt for which an indulgence is prayed is well and sufficiently secured, and such application paying six per cent interest, and all costs due thereon, to stay any further proceedings against such debtors, until the first of January, eight hundred and fifteen; and the said debtors to the state against whom judgments are obtained for principal and interest, per cent interest, are hereby released from nine per cent of said interest upon their making payment of the principal and six per cent interest, and costs, on or before the first day of January, eight hundred and fifteen; Provided, That any judgments upon which proceedings may be stayed as aforesaid shall continue and remain in full force, and executions may be issued thereon at any time after the expiration of such stay.

The above is truly copied from the original resolution assented to by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session, 1813.

UPTON S. REID, Clerk of the House of Delegates.

Debtors to be notified that the terms of said resolution must be complied with before the first day of July next.

By order, Nintun Pinkney, CG.

#### NOTICE.

I hereby certify, that on this 28th day of January, 1814, James Duckett bro't before me, the subscriber, as an estray, trespassing on the enclosures of Mrs. Hannah West, a dark bay or chestnut sorrel mare, upwards of 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, has been lately docked, and worked in gear, has a wound in her left flank, and a sore on the off knee, (as if that knee had been much rubbed). She has a large star in her forehead, has been lately shod, and her shoes have steel toes. Given under my hand the day and year above written.

A. W. West.

The owner of the above described mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

James Duckett.

Overseer at the Woodyard.

March 2, 1815.

#### NOTICE.

By order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will proceed to sell, on Wednesday the sixteenth of March next, if fair, is not the next fair day, on a credit of six months, with interest from the day of sale, The personal estate of the late Bennett Darnall, Esq. of Portland Manor, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of every kind, Farming Utensils, a number of Negroes, among whom are some valuable rough Carpenters and Shoemakers; a London-built Chariot, not much abused, some Musical Instruments, originally of high price, and a well broke pack of fox-hounds.

The negroes will be sold in families, and not to be taken out of the state. The sale will be made at the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, and the terms more particularly made known on the day of sale.

J. P. Shaffer, Executor.

Feb. 24, 1814.

#### For Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small tract or parcel of land, adjoining that formerly the property of Mr. Lancelot Green, and now offered for sale by Mr. Nicholas J. Watkins, containing about two hundred and fifty acres. This land is level, and well calculated for farming or planting, a part of it well timbered, with the advantage of a fine meadow, and apple orchard. This piece of land added to that offered for sale by Mr. Watkins, will make a beautiful little farm of about 400 acres, and is well worth the attention of any person disposed to purchase. If the above land be not sold at private sale by the 1st of April, it will on that day be offered at public sale. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscriber.

JOSEPH HOWARD.

Feb. 24, 1814.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard M. Harwood, Admr. D. B. N.

Feb. 24, 1814.



Several violent articles have been published in the Paris Monteur, against Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden, which the Prince has condescended to answer. The following is an extract from his reply.

"Vain then, is your attempt to render the Crown Prince odious in the eyes of the French, who can no longer mistake the true author of their calamities, nor the object which alone deserves their hatred. It is the man who has accumulated on their guiltless heads the hatred and vengeance of nations. Who could alerch, without some omission, the long career of crimes by which he arrived at, and has maintained himself in power? Buonaparte, born in Corsica, was educated in a military school in France, by the beneficence of the unfortunate Louis XVI. he issued from it to become a furious jacobin; his first attempt to make himself notorious was a pamphlet in the most revolutionary strain, called *le Scepter d'Avignon*; after the 9th Thermidor, he was marked, arrested, and deprived of his rank as an agent of Robespierre's; he flattered and betrayed all the factions in turn, till he became their master; he defiled the streets of Paris with the blood of citizens who claimed a constitutional right; he sacrificed a fine army to his chimerical projects in Egypt;—there he massacred his Turkish prisoners, poisoned his own sick, and deserted his army at the most critical moment: returned to Europe, he attempted, at the head of his satellites, to dissolve the National Representation; & was at the point of failing in his enterprise, had he not been saved by his brother's presence of mind: arrived at power, he caused Pichegru to be strangled in a dungeon, by his Mamelukes; he proscribed Moreau; he kidnapped the descendant of the great Condé, on a hospitable territory, and dragged him to punishment; the reign of terror was restored in France; instead of one Bastille, which the French had demolished, he erected eight; all the dungeons were filled with state prisoners; suspicious as Tiberius, and cruel as Nero, he established in France a system of universal espionage, which absorbs one-half of the activity of all public functionaries; every liberal idea was proscribed, every independent voice was smothered; the silence of death hovered and still hovers over that country, inhabited by one of the most enlightened and ingenious nations of Europe: flattery alone is heard, and by a monstrous scaffolding of lies it endeavors to conceal such a multiplicity of horrors. His system of internal government has ruined the prosperity of France; his conduct in foreign relations forms only a tissue of Machiavelian perfidies.

"In the wars in which his wild ambition has kindled for the last ten years, all those veterans, the old defenders of their country have perished in succession; the youth of France torn from their peaceful occupations, has been thinned without pity. If the glitter of victories gained by French valour was for some years able to produce illusion, that illusion is now destroyed. Buonaparte, by abusing fortune, has at last tired her out; he now experiences reverses alone, and his success was his only merit. He has not one faithful ally; all of them aspire to shake off the yoke of vassalage, which imperious circumstances imposed, and which he decorated with the name of alliance. He has still satellites, whom fear for their own safety attaches to his person;—he has not one friend in the whole world.

"The moment approaches, when this man, who so long wound his way in darkness to a height at which he seemed to tread under foot the human race, is about to re-enter his original nothing. It is in vain that he would confound his name and interfere with those of France; he has nothing in common with her; he is only a usurpation & tyranny which have hitherto connected the fate of France with his. The allies have loudly declared, that they do not make war upon the French nation, but upon Buonaparte alone. Among so many millions of men whom he calls his subjects, the tyrant is isolated; a general amnesty is proclaimed for all those who have served him, provided they relinquish his party, and act against him; he alone is proclaimed an outlaw against humanity.

"Never did a more august senate preside over the destinies of Europe than that which the allied sovereigns form at this day. Can it be supposed

that the Prince of Sweden, who has been the object of the hatred of the French, will be the object of the hatred of the allies? The allies wish only to re-establish the tranquillity and independence of the civilized world. The Prince Royal of Sweden cherishes the remembrance of France; he ceases not to pray for her happiness. It is Buonaparte, who has neither French blood nor a French heart. After the manner of the ancient knights, the Prince Royal has nobly thrown down to him his glove; let his adversary take it up if he dare; let him come and terminate this great contest in single combat."

**Farmers Bank**  
OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS.  
February 18, 1813.

The president and directors of this institution request a general meeting of the stockholders, at the Banking House, on Wednesday the 25th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration a bill of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of bank charters. By order,  
Jonathan Pinkney, Cashr.  
Feb. 17. 120Ap.

**NOTICE.**  
All those whom it may concern will please take notice, that I must and shall proceed to sell all such property as I have taken in execution, under fieri facias, returnable to the County Court in April, or to the Court of Appeals at May Term next, unless the said executions are settled towards the first of March; and all such persons as may, or have already settled with plaintiffs, or their attorneys, will please bring me orders to that effect, otherwise their property will be exposed notwithstanding.  
Thomas Groves, Sheriff A. C.  
Feb. 17, 1814. 3w.

**Chancery Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 5th day of March next, at the residence of Charles Gantt, in Calvert county, A number of valuable negroes mortgaged by said Gantt to John Duval. The terms of sale—Cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will convey. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.  
JOHN GASSAWAY, Trustee.  
February 10. 120Ap.

**NOTICE.**  
The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet at the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 21st of March next, for the purpose of laying the levy for said county for the year 1813.  
By order,  
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.  
Feb. 24, 1814. 121M.

**Land for Sale.**  
The subscriber will sell a small farm, about 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, and 21 from Baltimore, containing about 400 acres of well timbered land. There is in cultivation between twenty and thirty acres of meadow. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises, and know the terms, by applying to  
H. WOODWARD.  
Feb. 10. 3w.

**Calvert County, &c.**  
On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD KENT, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Monday of October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to their cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the benefit of the said acts.  
Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1813.  
RICHARD H. HARWOOD.  
True copy, taken from the original.  
Test. WM. S. MORSELL, Clk.

**CALVERT COUNTY, &c.**  
October Term, 1813.  
Ordered by the court, that the time of publication be extended to the second Monday of May, 1814.  
Test. WM. S. MORSELL, Clk.  
January 18. 6w.

**Land for Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Friday the 11th of March next, at Mr. Gantt's Tavern, on the head of Severn.  
PART of a tract of land called *St. Paul's Allotment*, late the property of Richard Marriott deceased, containing nine hundred fifty eight and three quarters acres, more or less. This tract of land is situate near Gambrill's Tavern, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore. A large portion of this tract is heavily timbered, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain. The improvements consist of a dwelling House, and every necessary out-house. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more particular description, presuming that persons inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale. Mr. George Watson, who resides on the premises, will show the same to any person inclined to purchase.

**TERMS OF SALE.**  
The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the purchase money, with interest the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser.  
By order,  
WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT, Trustee.  
January 22, 1814. 120Ap.

**Public Sale.**  
On Wednesday the 22d of March, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, A Tract of Land  
Called *Turkey Neck*, situated in Anne Arundel County, in the Forks of Patuxent River, and near to the Fork Bridge. The said tract contains 130 acres; part of it is heavily timbered, and good meadow land, bounding on said river, and produces well; is convenient to several grist mills, and a saw mill within one mile. This property is valuable to any person disposed to purchase a convenient country retreat.  
The terms of sale will be, cash on the day, or upon the execution of a deed. The title is indisputable. The property will be shown to any person inclined to purchase, by application to Mr. Benjamin Gaither living adjoining. Should the above day be unfair, it will be postponed to the next fair day.  
WILLIAM SAPPINGTON.  
February 10. 120Ap.

**Sixty Dollars Reward.**  
RAN AWAY on Monday the 27th day of December last a Negro Boy named TOM MARCUS, cigar maker by trade; he is about 16 years of age, has an upper fore tooth broken, a small scar under the left eye, speaks quick and short. Had on when he absconded, a brown jacket, patched over the breast with grey cassimere, brown flanneling trousers, grey coloured stockings and a pair of shoes. He took with him an old red shawl, which he will probably wear round his neck or head. Whoever takes up said boy and brings him home to me, or lodges him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive if taken in the city or within 20 miles thereof, 30 dollars, at any further distance within the state 40 dollars. The above reward of 60 dollars, if out of the state, with all reasonable charges by applying to P. MARCHAND, Roger's Alley, near the Post Office, Baltimore.  
All masters of privateers and others are hereby cautioned not to employ or harbor said boy at the peril of the law.  
February 10, 1814. 3w.

**50 Dollars Reward.**  
Ran away from Saburbia, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any gaol in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.  
O. H. W. STULL.  
Washington County,  
Feb. 15th, 1813. 5

**NOTICE.**  
**CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.**  
January 31st, 1814.  
Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of stock in this institution, on or before Friday the first of April next.  
By order,  
JAMES STERETT, Cashier.  
Feb. 10. 1st My.

**For Sale,**  
At G. Shaw's Book-store and at this Office,  
**THE COURTS CHARGE**  
To the late Grand Jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. for Baltimore County.  
The Address of the Grand Jury to the Court and the Court's Reply.  
ALSO,  
The Correspondence respecting Russia, between Robert G. Harper, and Robert Walsh, Junior Esquires.  
**A LIST OF THE**  
**AMERICAN NAVY,**  
WITH  
**STEEL'S LIST OF THE**  
**BRITISH NAVY.**  
For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.  
—Price 12 1/2 Cents.—

**Notice is Hereby Given**  
That the subscriber intends to petition the Judges of Calvert county court, at their next session, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.  
WILLIAM H. SEWELL.  
Feb. 3.

**PROPOSALS**  
For publishing in the City of Baltimore, A NEWSPAPER,  
TO BE PRINTED, THE  
**Baltimore Correspondent,**  
AND  
Merchants, Manufacturers, & Mechanics.  
**DAILY ADVERTISER.**  
BY THOMAS HOWARD HILL, PRINTER.  
The proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails. It is proper that the intended editor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "THE BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT." He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial principles—that it shall comprise the following articles, viz: all foreign and domestic news of the day, a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature, as also those of the different states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intelligence, he will insert useful notices of the progress of commerce, (internal and external,) of manufactures, and of mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement. A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most convenient day.  
The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mail; and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as useful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their support.

**State of Maryland, &c.**  
Anne Arundel county, Orphans court, January 19th, 1814.  
On application, by petition, of John Thomas, executor of the last will and testament of Frederick Griffin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.  
JNO. GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills, for A. A. county.

**This is to give Notice,**  
That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Frederick Griffin, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of Jan. 1814.  
JOHN THOMAS, Executor.  
January 26th, 1814. 6w.

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January 31st, 1814.  
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JOHN THOMAS, Executor.  
January 26th, 1814. 6w.

**20 Dollars Reward.**  
Runaway from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst. a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Gassaway of Baltimore. He is a stout able fellow, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, rather very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's garden, Fingert. His clothing, when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half tick, given to him by his wife, a spotted swandown under jacket much worn, white full country shirt, trousers a good deal mended, canvas shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim; as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender in the life time of his former master he often took these trips, and when any he got acquainted on Elk Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick Gaol; he has a brother in George Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said runaway, and delivers him to me, or to the justice of the peace, shall receive the above reward. All persons are hereby cautioned that they shall follow at their peril.  
RANUEL MACBURNIN.  
Anne Arundel county,  
January 5, 1814. 5

IVOL LXXIII.  
PRINTED AND  
JONAS GR  
CHURCH STREET

From the Fed.  
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January 5, 1814. 5



## AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1914

No. 8.1

[VOL. LXXII]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.  
From the Fed. Gazette.  
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT  
WASHINGTON, March 1.

To give you an adequate description of Col. Pickering's Speech on the loan bill, would require the talents of an orator and painter combined. Imagine to yourself a venerable hoary headed patriot, who carries upon his brow the stamp of three score years and ten—one, the pith and marrow of whose life has been spent in the service of his country—one whom Washington delighted to honor—who sat in council with our great political father, and deliberated with him upon the fittest measures to prolong the existence and promote the prosperity of our infant Republic; imagine to yourself such a man lifting up his warning voice as it were fr. the grave against the disastrous measures and destructive policy of the present administration, and you will have some faint idea of the effect produced by Col. Pickering's speech. It certainly has not failed to produce conviction, but I fear an angel from heaven could not produce conversion.—It is truly melancholy and disgusting to see such a man as Colonel Pickering, in whom we see, Athenian virtue and Roman patriotism combined whose character is invulnerable to the venomous shafts of calumny contending in vain against the promoters of the ruin of our commerce and country. How deep rooted must be the infatuation of the people, who writh under the quakers of such empirics and still continue their confidence in opposition to the warning voice of such men as Col. Pickering, who conducted our affairs in our days of prosperity & who predicted the consequences of a change of men and measures.

*From the Democratic Press.*

The Post Master General's defence  
of *his* appointment of Michael  
Leib.

General Post Office, Feb. 1814.  
JOHN TODD, ESQ.

My dear friend,  
I taught this city on new-year's, after a fever which defied physicians, and was overcome by the strength of my constitution only. There is every reason to hope for a perfect restoration of my health; an event which I know would be particularly pleasing to you, whom I rank among my friends. Since that period I have received from Harrisburg, three papers subscribed by the officers of your government, and by the members of your legislature, and among others I had your name, recommending for Post Master in the city of

Of this gentleman's ability, integrity, and capacity to discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily, I have not the least doubt. He was recommended generally by your members of Congress, and by the highly respectable citizens, our compatriot and your district attorney. I have passed him and appointed the Hon. *Michael Leish* to that office, and I entertain the highest respect for your members of congress, for your legislature, and the officers of government, and for the other gentlemen referred to. I feel it my duty to explain my conduct; to this end I give you the following history, view and statement of facts and reasons. On the 4th of January, I received news of the death of M<sup>r</sup> Patton, together with the several applications for the office, expressive of a wish that I would delay the appointment until a fair opportunity would be given for the candidates to make good their pretensions. On the morning of the 5th, M<sup>r</sup> Ingersoll of Philadelphia, presented me the recommendation of your members of congress, and to him I remarked that I would give it a special consideration; that several citizens had applied to (or) the office and wished time. That I was unable to visit my office, or

transact business, and as it had been my practice on important offices, I should confer with the executive, to give him an opportunity to express his opinion, if he so pleased. On the evening of the same day, some of the old standard republicans of the senate and house, named to me Dr. Leib for the office; to them I gave the same reply—on this day also, were received sundry recommendations, which I do not deem it either necessary or proper to mention, as the persons in whose favour they were, might be unwilling to be introduced in the dispute. On the morning of the 6th, Mr. Roberts expressed an opinion in favour of Mr. Bachs, and against Dr. Leib, whose appointment he thought would be displeasing. In the course of this day I was enabled to pay respects to the president, and suggest to him that when I felt able, I wished to consult him, in relation to that office.

The evening of the same day Mr. Lacock and Mr. Wilson called on me. The former expressed his entire disapprobation of Dr. Leib, in strong terms. Other gentlemen were present, and in the course of conversation I was told plainly that *if I did not accord with the recommendation or remonstrance, I had better resign, for that I would undoubtedly be dismissed the next day.* Though this was not said by Mr. Lacock it was apparent he was of the same opinion, and he responded to a sentiment altogether similar. I said nothing, but I felt, and recollected that while I was struggling to support the principles of the republican party, these gentlemen were not known on the theatre of public action. The same threat has been openly made by Mr. Lacock at a boarding house. The next morning Mr. Ingersoll moved his resolution of enquiry into the expediency of taking from the postmaster general *his* powers of appointment, and adding them to the already possessed by the president, which was adopted, and from which has originated a bill since withdrawn. The speech preceding this resolution you must have seen.

ish apparent evidence of a fear of encounter investigation. The honour of the department, and my personal honour demanded it, and asked in such a manner as will convince to the nation that I cannot be controlled by denunciation or fear of investigation. Let the members of the various branches of our government say whether the state of the case did not render the conduct necessary. I am anxious to avoid political conflicts, and at this crisis all classes of republicans should become re-united; but in case this appointment should produce heat or irritation at Harrisburg, I pray you to give publicity to this communication, in such way and manner as you may think best.

know I am your friend,  
-GIDEON GRANGER

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

LETTER FROM MR. DEXTER  
To the Electors of Massachusetts.

THE delicate propriety established by usage, in our country, forbids that a man, standing as a candidate for office, should address the electors. If the subscriber had consented to being placed in that situation, this rule would bind him to silence.— Though he answered while at home, that *he was not a candidate for office*, republican newspapers in the vicinity of the seat of government, where he now is, have published an opposite statement.

This singular state of things seems to require an explanation. In performing this duty, he may dissent from some favorite doctrines & measures of men of high influence & respectability in both the political parties that now divide the country — Candid men will not attribute this to any indirect or unworthy motive; the others, when their intellectual optics are stimulated by passion, or darkened by prejudice, will see some mischievous purpose in a mere attempt to be understood in his own conduct, and to explain his objections to that of others.

Hopeless indeed would be an effort to acquire influence by pursuing a course offensive to the leaders of both parties that convulse the nation. Such active spirits have both power and inclination to diminish any man in public estimation who opposes the projects of their ambition, while the native *vis inertia* of real patriotism prevents support from those quiet citizens who agree with him in opinion.

The principal subjects, on which politicians at present divide, are the system of restriction on our commerce, and the war with Great Britain. On the former, the writers differ radically from the party called republican & *he quotes they should know it*. At the same time he is utterly unable to reconcile some of the leading measures of Federalists, as the latter, with the fundamental principles of civil society, and the indispensable duty of every citizen in all countries, but especially in the American Republic, to hold sacred the union of his country.—It is this opinion, probably, that he has produced the singular fact his being nominated for the first office in the Commonwealth by a political party TO WHICH HE DOES NOT BELONG.

The objections against the restrictive system which have governed his decision on it, shall be briefly stated, without stopping to offer arguments to prove them. He believes,

1st. That it *overleaps the bounds of constitutional power.*  
2d. y. That it is impossible to execute it.

Sdly. That the attempt to do so corrupts us, by destroying the correct habits of our merchants, and rendering perjury familiar.

4thly. That it would be ineffectual to coerce foreign nations, if excited.

stily. That it is unjust and oppressive to the commercial part of the community, as it destroys invaluable interests which the government is bound to protect.

6thly. That it completely sacrifices our only considerable source of revenue, and reduces us to dependence on a meagre supply from internal

taxation, or to accumulate an enormous public debt by loans procured on hard terms, which government has no funds adequate to reimburse. 7thly. That it aims a fatal blow at our unexampled progress in wealth and general improvement.

If these objections be well founded, none will deny that they are sufficient. The proof of them would be too elaborate for the present occasion. A wise policy would not have resorted to an untried theory, so ruinous and inadequate, for redress of the serious aggressions we have suffered from the belligerent powers of Europe, in full view of the success which had crowned more magnanimous efforts. WASHINGTON, by making firm and temperate remonstrance against the first unequivocal important violation of our national rights, induced G. BRITAIN to make compensation; and during the administration of ADAMS the pride of France was humbled by an appeal to arms.

This is the only mode which the experience of nations points out to guard against injury and insult accumulating by submission, until the patient suffering country be annihilated or enslaved.

On the other hand, when the government were "kicked into a war," the writer did not feel himself at liberty to practice indiscriminate opposition, to paralyze the public energy by degrading the resources and magnanimity of our country, and exaggerating those of Britain, justifying the public enemy in measures that admitted of no excuse, and diminished the chance for a speedy and honorable peace and ending the Union of the States. It is a fundamental law of every civilized society, that when a question is settled by the constituted authority, every individual is bound to respect the decision. The momentous question, whether war was just and necessary, has been thus settled. Peace can only be restored by a treaty which G. Britain shall assent, reasonable terms are not to be obtained from her by proving to the world that we are unable or unwilling to maintain our rights by

sword. The privilege of every man to examine the conduct of rulers unquestionable, tho' in speaking to country he may be overheard by hearers. But this right, like every other, may be abused. What good effect is to be expected from crying division when engaged in with a powerful nation that has yet explicitly shown that she is willing to agree to reasonable terms of Peace? Why make publications and speeches to prove that we are resolved from allegiance to the national government, and hint that we attempt to divide the empire might be justified? But the writer goes further, he has never doubted that British orders in council, when totally enforced, were a flagrant violation of our rights and national honor, and consequently a just cause of declaring war. As to the time of performing this painful duty, and the best manner of conducting the war, he has differed from government, but surely they are content to decide on those points of private opinion, tho' it may have recently expressed, is bound to admit. On such occasions, regard the refractory principle in our nature, which scatters through the misery, crimes and desolation of war, will rend the bosom of benevolent man; but if he be magnanimous and just, this will tempt him to violate his duty, and creep at the arrangement of even. The history of civil war proves that it is a terrible nerve and man must submit to his de. Still greater evils are produced by pusillanimous shrinking from conformity to the mysterious laws of present condition.

The ferocious contest that will be the effect of attempting to free from participation of the burthen of war, by severing the Union, will not be the greatest calamity. The fiercest would be the conflict of great partisans, embittered by mutual animosity and rivalry, or under different governments, unequal in number, and viewing each other as traitors.

In Massachusetts, during the revolutionary war, an overwhelming majority sided with opposition, and prevented mutual havoc, but in other parts of the Country, where parties were more nearly equal, neighbors often shot each other in the houses, or impatiently hanged their prisoners. Divided as New England now is, such would probably be its warfare. Interminable hostility between neighboring rival nations, would be the consequence of accomplishing such a severance.— Foreign faction would convulse each of them; for a weak State can no more maintain its rights against powerful nations without foreign support, than a feeble man can defend himself among giants without laws to protect him. The question would ever be, which powerful nation shall be our ally? G. Britain and France would each have a strong faction, but patriotism would be unknown. The energy of the State would be exhausted in choosing its masters. This slavery would be aggravated by despotism at home, for constant wars would require great armies and resistless power in rulers, and these have ever been fatal to liberty.

If the question be asked, what is to be done when we conscientiously believe that a ruinous course of measures is pursued by our national rulers, and the dearest rights and interests of a great part of the Union disregarded and sacrificed, the answer is, examine the conduct and expose the errors of government without preaching addition. Give liberal support to their measures when right, that you may be credited, when you show that they are wrong. Indiscriminate opposition raises no presumption against truth, but it demonstrates that the minority are in fault. Truth is powerful, will command success, but error naturally tends to destruction. In every system, perfected enough to be capable of continued existence, *ex medicatrix* exists that will react on it if not prevented by improper management. Quackery may produce disease, and even destroy the patient as well as the natural body. It is not difficult to point to the intrinsic principle of convalescence in our body politic; and to show that the redemption of New-England is not only possible, but probable. The natural shape and division of political parties would be very different from that which now exists. The eastern and southern Atlantic States are made for each other. Man and woman might as reasonably quarrel on account of the differences in their formation. New-England would soon be restored to normality in the political system. Improper expedients for sudden relief were abandoned. Something may be done to accelerate its progress, but reproach and invective aggravate the raging of passion, confirm prejudices which are already inveterate. Magnanimous moderation, candid discussion, and perference of the evil consequences of utopian projects, would do much to convince a majority of the country, that commerce is entitled to protection; that it is too valuable to be sacrificed; that the contradictory and unreasonable demands of the government to render expenditures necessary by a declaration of war, and at the same time *dry up the only productive source of revenue*; to ask for a loan of five millions, and at the same time destroy the confidence of commercial parts of the country where only capital stock exists; to lay taxes sufficient to produce a *blatant odium*, but the product of which *will be inadequate to relieve the necessity*; and to prosecute, at enormous expense, a *useless and fruitless invasion*, without men or money to credit, and with a *disgraceful* result. The resources and energy of a powerful nation ought not to be expended in the wilderness, but in the element where our wrongs are inflicted, and our brave countrymen have already repeatedly triumphed. They are adequate to reach enemies to imitate the public spirit, while they affect to be his thunderbolts.

SAMUEL DEXTER  
Washington, Feb. 14, 1814.



MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MARCH 10, 1814.

For the Maryland Gazette.

For some weeks past we have seen it announced in the democratic prints, that the hon. Samuel Dexter, a distinguished federalist, was selected as the democratic governor of Massachusetts. Upon the occasion of his nomination, the most sincere congratulations were expressed by the democratic printers. If such a man as Mr. Dexter could be chosen governor of such a state as Massachusetts, then every thing was to be well, because Mr. Dexter, as the republican convention at Boston told us, was a man of unrivalled talents, inflexible integrity, incapable of being influenced of "dishonourable motives;" a man who "would maintain the honour and defend the rights of the U. States."—All this is very handsome, and if true, as we must believe when we are so told by the real patriots of the land, then the opinions of this gentleman must be entitled to great weight. Now it so happens, that this gentleman with his unrivalled talents, inflexible integrity, &c. &c. does not choose to be the democratic candidate, and has published his political creed, simply because, as he says, he chuses that they (the democrats) should know it.

He begins by assuring them, that with respect to the whole system of commercial restrictions, the embargo, non-intercourse and non-importation laws, he "differs radically from them;" and assigns for this radical difference, seven, different reasons; and, as he tells them too, no man will deny that they are sufficient—And what may it be supposed these seven reasons? 1st. *Those laws were a violation of the constitution.* 2d. *They could not be executed.* 3d. *Such laws have a tendency to corrupt the nation, and render perjury familiar.* 4th. *They can have no effect upon foreign nations.* 5th. *Unjust and oppressive to the commercial part of the community.* 6th. *They sacrifice our principal source of revenue and reduce us to the necessity of laying taxes, borrowing money, accumulating debt, &c. &c.* and 7th. *They aim a fatal blow at our unexampled progress, wealth, &c.* Now, as Mr. Dexter tells the democrats, these are reasons enough in all conscience, and after the fulsome compliments which he has been accustomed to receive lately, it was rather unkind in this gentleman to say so many harsh things of the favourite system of administration, and its friends. And after this, is Mr. Dexter really a patriot, and a true friend to his country, as the democrats say? If so, why abuse other federalists? Surely none have been more violent in their abuse of Madison and his party than this gentleman. In a few lines he tells us, that they have been gaily of perjury themselves, and encourage others to commit the same crime; that their whole policy was calculated to produce ruin at home, and nothing but derision and contempt abroad. If there be a man in the nation who has spoken of the men in power too indecent to be endured, it is this Mr. Dexter; and yet, be it remembered, that Mr. Dexter is a man of unrivalled talents, of the purest views, the most inflexible integrity, and the friend to the interests and honour of his country.

Having thus outrageously abused the system of commercial restrictions, he proceeds to tell us what he thinks of the war, into which he says "the government was kicked," and for which he manifests as little fondness as for the commercial restrictions. He condemns it as true an "indiscriminate opposition," which he says the federalists have made to the war, but we shall presently see whether any federalist of the land can have been more indiscriminate in his opposition to this war, and all the measures which have grown out of it, as well as preceded it, than this same Mr. Dexter—the honourable Mr. Dexter himself. In the first place we are told by this gentleman, that war might have been avoided, if "a wise policy" had been pursued, and in order that he may be better understood, he reprobates a resort "to an untried theory, so ruinous and inadequate for redress of the serious aggressions we have suffered from the belligerent powers of Europe in full view of the success which had crowned more magnanimous efforts." and in order to avoid the possibility of being misunderstood, he mentions the "wise policy," and magnanimous efforts, of Washington and Adams;

to a departure from which all our miseries and disasters are ascribed by him.

"It is a fundamental law of every civil society," says Mr. Dexter, "that when a question is settled by the constituted authority, every individual is bound to respect the decision." This no doubt is true, if properly understood. A man is not to refuse obedience to a law because of that law he disapproves. The friends of peace are not to refuse payment of the taxes, which congress have laid, because they conscientiously believe that the money, thus to be obtained, will be improperly expended, and the people ought not to be taxed in order to continue a wasteful, ruinous and unnecessary war. It is not to be presumed that Mr. Dexter designed in this place to deny the right of the people, in all possible events, to change the government; or when the great objects for which all governments are established cannot be obtained, to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness. To say this, would be not only to deny our right to throw off allegiance to the British government, but would be at war with what are called the fundamental rights of every people, as explained in the several declarations of rights prefixed to our state constitutions. For the constitution of Maryland, and indeed in almost every other state constitution, we are told, that "the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind."

So too in our declaration of independence, which our next patriots so passionately admire, we learn, that "Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established shall not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security." How very unlike to these good old & wholesome principles of '76, are the base, abject, and servile doctrines of the present day! But it would be doing great injustice to Mr. Dexter to suppose that in his publication he designs to inculcate the duty of blind submission to the constituted authorities, or to say that their acts are not to be boldly and fearlessly examined, and when wrong, to be openly condemned; or that he is contending for any thing more, than that so long as a law is in force, it ought to be suffered to be executed. To suppose this, would be to charge him with the strangest inconsistency, because, be it remembered, that this fundamental principle of every society would apply as well to the system of commercial restrictions as to the declaration of war, and Mr. Dexter's seven reasons for reprobating that system, must be sufficient at least to prove, that although the question, whether the nation should be subjected to the miseries of that system, was "settled" by the constituted authority"—this gentleman has not considered himself bound to feel any very great respect for that decision. Mr. Dexter was right when he did not consider himself at liberty, as a good citizen, "to degrade the resources and magnanimity of our country;" but neither he nor any other man of truth, will say, that this has been any part of the federal policy. When our gallant little navy had gained to itself, and to the nation, immortal honour, by its signal victories, was it attempted by the federalists either to underrate its merits or to destroy its usefulness? On the contrary, have not the federal men both in and out of Congress, urged the administration to increase the navy, to rely upon it for protection? and were they not told upon the floor of congress that if they would ask for a loan of money to be expended on the navy the federalists would cheerfully vote the law and afterwards loan the money? When disaster has befallen our armies, although to this species of defence federalists had been opposed, because it was useless for any valuable purpose, and might in time be employed by some ambitious chieftain to enslave the country, yet nobody has heard federal men undertake to depreciate the valour of their countrymen, or to ascribe our defeats to the cowardice of the men—On the

contrary, our defeat have been uniformly ascribed to other and very different causes. The men have uniformly proved themselves to be brave and with proper officers, and properly supplied, would have been successful. On the land we have been defeated and disgraced, because our officers were not fit to command, and our troops were perishing with hunger. And was it not the right, was it not the duty of every real patriot, to let this be known to the world; to show that if we have been defeated it was not owing to the want of valour in our countrymen, but that in a righteous cause, and under such officers as the nation could furnish, if real merit was sought after, our successes on land would be equally brilliant with those on the ocean.

But although Mr. Dexter admits it to be the duty of every citizen, when a question is settled by the constituted authority, to respect that decision, yet he is careful to tell us know, that he means to surrender none of his rights—he does not mean to forego the privilege of freely examining and freely censuring all the acts of administration. In proof of it, he tells us immediately that he censures the administration not merely for its system of commercial restrictions, but also because the war, if to be declared at all, was declared at the wrong time, and when declared was conducted in a wrong manner; he even ventures to ascribe the declaration of war to "the refractory principle in our nature, which scatters thro' nations the miseries, crimes and desolation of war," and "which rend the bosom of the benevolent man."

Having declared his decided opposition to all the measures adopted previously to the war, to the declaration of war, and to the manner in which it has been conducted, Mr. Dexter next called upon himself to answer the question, "what is to be done when we conscientiously believe that a ruinous course of measures is pursued by our national rulers, and the dearest rights and interests of a great part of the United States disregarded and sacrificed?" The answer of Mr. Dexter is, "Examine the conduct and expose the errors of government—without preaching sedition. Give liberal support to their measures, when right, that you may be credited when you show that they are wrong." Mr. Dexter then is evidently not one of those who tell us, that as soon as war was declared all opposition to it was to cease, and even those who opposed it, and who continue to believe it wrong, are equally bound with its friends to unite in its support. He is for exposing the errors of government, and one would suppose that if they are to be exposed at all it must be after they are committed. He warns us, however, in exercising these unquestionable rights, not to preach sedition, and he might have added, that we ought not to add sedition and treason as did, on several occasions, the patriots of Pennsylvania. Again, we are to give liberal support to the administration when its acts are right; and here too he might have added, forbear to censure too harshly even the errors of administration, if springing from correct and pure motives. Mr. Dexter himself, however, we are bound to suppose, is little inclined to give his liberal support to any measure which has yet been sanctioned by the ruling party.

We have already seen in what terms he chuses to speak of the commercial restrictions, the war, and the manner in which it has been conducted. Another short extract from this address will enable us to discover yet more clearly, the opinion which Mr. Dexter entertains of the men now in power, their measures and their views; and why Mr. Dexter chuses they should know how radically he differs with them. "Magnanimous moderation, candid discussion, and experience of the evil consequences of Utopian projects, would do much to convince a majority of the community, that commerce is entitled to protection, that it is too valuable to the public to be sacrificed, that it is contradictory & unreasonable for the government to render great expenditures necessary by a declaration of war, at the same time to dry up the only productive source of revenue, to ask for a loan of twenty five millions, and at the same moment destroy the confidence of the commercial part of the country, where only capital stock exists; to lay taxes sufficient to produce popular animus, but the produce of which will be inadequate to relieve the public necessity; and to profess, at an enormous expense, an useless and hopeless invasion, without

any money, or credit, and with a disguised people." These are the solemn declarations of a man, who for sometime has been eulogized in all the democratic papers, on the eminent who has been pronounced "a star in the East," and of whom the republican convention at Boston, composed of the best and truest democratic blood, has said, "with a mind that is never influenced by local partialities or dishonourable motives; with unrivalled talents, and inflexible integrity; with a patriotism which appeals the enemies of his country's honour and peace, this gentleman is held up to the honest and virtuous for their support; the leaders of faction tremble at his rebuke."—He is a friend to the government of the United States, and will maintain its honour and defend its rights." After this splendid if not somewhat extravagant eulogium, upon this gentleman, surely our democratic brethren will read with delight, and with profit also, this deliberate declaration of his opinion, with respect to the measures of administration, and will at length allow themselves to enquire, if all can be right when a man of such unrivalled talents, and unimpaired purity, declares that "the ruling party" is no party affair, is not a federalist, or to destroy the public confidence in the ruling party. Mr. Dexter chuses to find fault with the federalists and condemn an indiscriminate opposition to the administration—yet after reading his address to the electors of Massachusetts, will any man say, that the federalists have opposed any measure to which Mr. Dexter himself, entertaining the opinions which he has here expressed, could, as a conscientious man, have given his support. If the federalists in congress be reprehensible, then is this gentleman also; for in this short address he has proved that he goes all lengths with them in their opposition, and he has condensed into a small compass, all the grounds on which that opposition has been rested.

It would be easy, were it necessary, to show, that if the ruling party had been anxious to obtain any support from the friends of peace, it would not have been withholden. If the wise and patriotic council given to them by Mr. Bayard, in his speech upon the proposition to postpone the war bill until the nation had made some slight preparation for war, had been followed, and measures dictated by an imperious sense of duty to the nation had been adopted, the votes, as well as the purses, of the friends of peace, would have been offered to them; if the administration had asked for means of protection and security against the enemy, and had wished to comply with its first and greatest duty, "to provide for the common defence, and to protect each state against invasion," it could have encountered opposition only among its friends; but when instead of this it plunged the nation into a war without necessity and without preparation; when in place of affording to every section of the union complete and ample protection, it left almost every part of it utterly defenceless, and to be an unresisting prey to the enemy, and moreover, by an "useless and hopeless invasion" of a foreign territory, provoked the enemy to lay waste and destroy our homes and property; when in place of protecting they utterly annihilated trade, and then imposed enormous taxes, after taking from the people every means of paying them, it would have been treason against the nation not to have given to such a system of cruel oppression and injustice a fearless unceasing opposition. Of what then has this Mr. Dexter to complain? What cause of dissatisfaction has he with the federal party or any portion of it? He will surely grant to others the same privileges which he claims and exercises himself, and after having spread out his sentiments upon record, he cannot now complain of the nature or extent of their opposition. Evidently Mr. Dexter is dissatisfied, though he has forbore to disclose the grounds of his dissatisfaction. It is not because of the opposition made by federalists to the declaration of war, to the manner in which it has been conducted, to the invasion of Canada, to the loan bills, the tax bills, and every other measure of administration for years past, because he chuses it should be known that he also is opposed to all these measures—More clearly Mr. Dexter is displeased because the federalists have not considered him quite as great a loss, and so

discovered him to be, and have not heaped upon him as much and such fulsome eulogium. Mr. Dexter seems to have thought, that in this opposition he ought to have been invited to take the lead, and merely because they did not chuse to make him a leader, he chuse to stay behind, and not to follow. Mr. Dexter has convinced himself, that for all our diseases he has discovered a sovereign and complete cure; but like other quacks, he is careful not to let us know what it is made of, and since his friends resolve not to use it without knowing whether it will kill or cure, he chuses to be defied, and would lend no aid in the great and good work of rescuing the nation from its present deplorable and almost hopeless state, and restoring it, at least in part, to its former prosperity and happiness. Such patriots, at such a time as this, are worse than useless; of such patriotism the less a nation has, the wiser, the better, and the happier it is likely to be.

W. M. R.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To enable the administration to carry on this most glorious, just and righteous war, congress is under the necessity of offering a higher bounty for soldiers than any country ever before offered. In one year it is raised from sixteen to one hundred and twenty-four dollars. What does this prove to the enemy? That our war-gentry, notwithstanding their readiness to vote for the war, and their numerous pledges of life and fortune in support of it, cannot be prevailed upon, for love or money, to expose their dear persons, and though they have involved the nation in a war, they are determined to give no aid in its prosecution. Surely such conduct is utterly unworthy of patriots. When these resolves were passed, and life and fortune pledged, did these people really mean to deceive their good president, or were they serious, but have since found out that they were not quite so fierce and so ready to burn powder as they had suffered themselves to be? At all events, they have pledged their lives, and are now called upon to redeem those pledges. They ought now either to enlist or to go and hang themselves.

As the president is in great want of soldiers to carry on his war, would it not be well for him to send through the country to ascertain who pledged their lives and fortunes in support of the war, and order them immediately into service? It has been made a matter of great complaint, especially with the resolution gentry, that some of the governors would not agree that the militia generally should be forced from their homes and marched into Canada. Let it be remembered, however, that those governors have not contended that volunteers ought not to go, and surely the authors & approvers of those resolves were volunteers. Let the president only order them into service, and there will be no opposition on the part of the state authorities to the execution of the order.

JEROME.

For the Maryland Gazette.

It is supposed that the determination of our president to treat with England upon her own terms, was produced by the conduct of those who pledged their lives and fortunes in support of the war. Finding that these people are the most backward to enter into the service, he has despaired of raising a sufficient army again to attempt the conquest of Canada. The president is aware, that town-meeting resolves are as little calculated as presidential proclamations to conquer the territory of the enemy, and he is sick of men who will support the war, only by their votes, while the war can only be supported by hard fighting. The war is to be concluded, and the blame of its so speedy termination is to be thrown upon those who, by their resolves and pledges of life and fortune, induced the president to believe that they were eager for the war, and as soon as it was obtained, so shamefully abandoned him.

A CITIZEN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

When this just and necessary war was declared, it was said, from one end of the continent to the other, that it was the duty of every man to support it, at every sacrifice. When a few men who had the

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From the Norfolk Public Ledger.

**RETAILED.**  
Before government acts finally upon this important subject, it is presumed that it will consult the usage and understanding of other nations. We have thought it would not be unacceptable to our readers, to show what would happen, if we were at war with France, and Frenchmen were found in our army or navy. The decree and extract which follows, are copied from French official papers.

**Palace of Trion, August 25, 1813.**  
Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the Constitution, Emperor of the French, &c. to all present and to come, greeting:

Different questions having been submitted to us with regard to the conditions of Frenchmen established in foreign countries, we have thought it right to make known our intentions on that subject.

By our decree of the 5th April, 1809, we have already pronounced with regard to such Frenchmen as have borne arms against their country; and those who residing with a power with whom we go to war, do not quit its territory; or who being summoned by us, do not obey that order.

But no law has been yet laid down either with regard to Frenchmen naturalized in foreign countries, with or without our authority, or with regard to such as may have already entered, or choose to enter in future, into the service of a foreign power.

And as it is not our wish to condemn those of our subjects who are induced from legitimate motives to naturalize themselves abroad with those whose conduct will assume the character of felony, we have resolved by these presents, to complete and make known this important branch of legislation.

For these reasons, on the report of our Grand Judge, Minister of Justice and of Council of State, being heard

We have decreed and ordered, & do decree and order as follows:

**Title I. Of Frenchmen naturalized abroad without our permission.**

**Art. 1.** No Frenchman can be naturalized without our authority.

**2.** Our permission shall be granted by letters patent, drawn by our grand judge, signed with our hand, countersigned by our secretary of state, inspected by our council, the principal arch-chancellor, inserted in the bulletin of laws and registered in the imperial court of the last place of domicile of the person to whom they relate.

**3.** Frenchmen thus naturalized abroad shall enjoy the right of possessing, or transmitting, and of succeeding to property even when the subjects of the countries where they shall be naturalized, do not enjoy those rights in France.

The children of a Frenchman born in the country where he is naturalized are aliens.

**5.** Frenchmen naturalized abroad, even with our permission, can at no time carry arms against France under pain of being indicted in our courts, and condemned to the punishment enacted in the penal code, book 3d, chap. 75.

**Title II. Of Frenchmen naturalized abroad without our permission.**

**6.** Every Frenchman naturalized abroad without permission, shall incur the loss of his property, which shall be confiscated—he shall no longer enjoy the right of succession, and all the succession falling unto him shall pass to the next heir, provided he is domiciled in France.

By the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, it is provided that by a process instituted in the Courts of Justice, such persons shall lose their titles, if they have any, together with their property attached to them, which shall devolve to their nearest heir, being French, the rights of the wife being secured, which shall be regulated as in the case of widowhood.

**11.** Those who are naturalized abroad without permission, and against whom the above process has

\*Extract from the decree of the 5th April, 1809.—1. All Frenchmen who have carried arms against France since September 1, 1804, are declared to have incurred the punishment of death. 2. Frenchmen in the service of any foreign power, are to quit such service the instant hostilities arise between that power and France. 3. All Frenchmen recalled by this or former decrees, and continuing refractory and disobedient, are declared to have suffered civil death, and their estates & effects are to be confiscated.

three years, if found in the service of the Empire, shall, on the first day, be arrested and conducted beyond the frontiers; if they return they shall be condemned to a period of imprisonment not less than a year nor more than ten years.

**Article III.** Of individuals already naturalized abroad.

**12.** Individuals naturalized abroad at the period of the publication of the decree, may within a year, if on the Continent of Europe; within three years, if beyond that Continent; within five years, if beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and in the Indies, obtain our confirmation according to the forms prescribed in the present decree.

**Article IV.** Of Frenchmen in the service of a Foreign Power.

**13.** No Frenchman can enter the service of a Foreign Power, without a special permission, and except under condition of returning, should we recall him either by a general proclamation or a direct order.

**14.** Those of our subjects who shall have obtained this permission, cannot take the oath to the power which they serve, without proviso of never bearing arms against France, and of quitting the service even without being recalled, should that power happen to go to war with us.

**15.** The permission of entering the service of a foreign power shall be granted by letters patent, according to the forms presented in article second.

**16.** They cannot act as ministers plenipotentiary in any treaty where our interests come into discussion.

**17.** They must not wear a foreign cockade in countries in subjection to us, nor there appear in a foreign uniform; they shall be authorised to wear the national colours when in the empire.

**18.** They may nevertheless wear the decorations of foreign orders, when they shall have received them with our consent.

**19.** They may not enter France but with our special permission.

**20.** Frenchmen entering the service of a foreign power, without our permission, and remaining in it after war is declared between France and that power, shall be considered as having borne arms against us from the circumstances alone of their having continued to form part of a military corps destined to act against the French Empire or its allies.

**21.** Our ministers are charged, each in his own department, with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed)

**NAPOLÉON.**

By the Emperor,  
Count DARU, Secretary of State.

**Farmers' Bank OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS.**  
February 16, 1814.

The president and directors of this institution request a general meeting of the stockholders, at the Banking House, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration a late law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of bank charters. By order,  
Jonathan Pinkney, Cash'r.

**NOTICE.**  
The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet at the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 21st of March next, for the purpose of laying the levy for said county for the year 1815.

By order,  
**WM. S. GREEN, Clk.**  
Feb. 24, 1814.

**50 Dollars Reward.**  
Ran away from Salisbury, near Hagerstown, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself **BILL GUY**, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address, and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

**O. H. W. STULL.**  
Washington County, Md.  
July 15th, 1813.

**NOTICE.**  
**CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.**  
January 31st, 1814.

Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of stock in this institution, on or before Friday the 1st of April next.

By order,  
**JAMES STREETT, Cashier.**  
Feb. 10.

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Friday 11th of March next, at Mr. Gambrilla's Tavern, on the head of Severn.

**PART** of a tract of land called Sarah's Allotment, late the property of Richard Marriot, deceased, containing nine hundred fifty eight and three quarters acres, more or less. This tract of land is situated near Gambrilla's Tavern, on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore. A large proportion of this tract is heavily timbered, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain. The improvements consist of a dwelling House, and every necessary out-house. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more particular description, presuming that persons inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale. Mr. George Watson, who resides on the premises, will shew the same to any person inclined to purchase.

**TERMS OF SALE.**  
The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser.

**WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT, Trustee.**  
January 22, 1814.

## Public Sale.

On Wednesday the 22d of March, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale,

**A Tract of Land**

Called **Turkey Neck**, situated in Anne Arundel County, in the Forks of Patuxent River, and near to the Fork Bridge. The said tract contains 130 acres; part of it is heavily timbered, and good meadow land, bounding on said river, and produces well; is convenient to several grist mills, and a saw mill within one mile. This property is valuable to any person disposed to purchase a convenient country retreat.

The terms of sale will be, cash on the day, or upon the execution of a deed. The title is indisputable. The property will be shewn to any person inclined to purchase, by application to Mr. Benjamin Gaither living adjoining. Should the above day be unfair, it will be exposed to sale the next fair day.

**WILLIAM SAPPINGTON.**  
February 10.

## NOTICE.

I hereby certify, that on this 28th day of January, 1814, James Duckett bro't before me, the subscriber, as an extray, trespassing on the enclosures of Mrs. Hannah West, a dark bay or chestnut sorrel mare, upwards of 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, has been lately docked, and worked in gear, has a wound in her left flank, and a sore on the off knee, (as if that knee had been much rubbed). She has a large star in her forehead, has been lately shod, and her shoes have steel toes. Given under my hand the day and year above written.

The owner of the above described mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.  
**James Duckett,**  
Overseer at the Woodyard.  
March 3, 1813.

**Calvert County, sc.**

On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of **RICHARD KENT**, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Monday of October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the benefit of the said acts.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1813.  
**RICHARD H. HARWOOD.**  
True copy, taken from the original.  
Test. **Wm. S. MONROE, Clk.**  
**CALVERT COUNTY, sc.**  
October Term, 1813.

Ordered by the court, that the time of publication be extended to the second Monday of May, 1814.  
Test. **Wm. S. MONROE, Clk.**  
January 16.

## DISSOLUTION

### OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of **Ridgely & Pindell** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to the firm to make immediate payment to **Abelton Ridgely**, who is fully authorized to settle the business of said firm.

**Abelton Ridgely,**  
**Richard Pindell.**  
Annapolis, Feb. 22.

## NOTICE.

By order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will proceed to sell, on Wednesday the 26th of March next, at fair, if not the next fair day, on a credit of six months, with interest from the day of sale.

The personal estate of the late **Benjamin Darnell, Esq.** of Portland Manor, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of every kind, Farming Utensils, a number of Negroes, a mongrel whom are some valuable rough Carpenters and Shoemakers; a London-built Chariot, not much abused, some Musical Instruments, originally of high price, and a well broke pack of fox-hounds.

The negroes will be sold in families, and not to be taken out of the state. The sale will be made at the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, and the terms more particularly made known on the day of sale.

**J. T. Shaaff, Executor**  
Feb. 14, 1814.

## For Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small tract or parcel of land, adjoining that formerly the property of Mr. Lancelot Green, and now offered for sale by Mr. Nicholas J. Watkins, containing about two hundred and fifty acres. This land is level, and well calculated for farming or planting, a part of it well timbered, with the advantage of a fine meadow, and apple orchard. This piece of land added to that offered for sale by Mr. Watkins, will make a beautiful little farm of about 400 acres, and is well worth the attention of any person disposed to purchase. If the above land be not sold at private sale by the 1st of April, it will on that day be offered at public sale. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscriber.

**JOSEPH HOWARD.**  
Feb. 24, 1814.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

**Richard H. Harwood,**  
Admr. D. B. N.  
Feb. 24.

## J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded **Gideon White** as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

## MICHAEL LEE'S

### Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

**Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills**, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.

**Lee's Elixir** for violent colds, coughs, &c.

**Lee's Infalible Aque and Fever Drops.**

**Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.**

**Lee's Ith Ointment**, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury).

**Lee's Grand Restorative** for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

**Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific**, for the Venereal.

**Lee's Persina Lotion** for tetter and eruptions.

**Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard**, for the Rheumatism, &c.

**Lee's Eye-Water.**

**Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.**

**Lee's Damask Lip Salve.**

**Lee's Corn Plaster.**

**Lee's Anodyne Elixir** for the cure of head-aches.

**Lee's Tooth Powder.**

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of **Michael Lee & Co.**

At the places of sale, may be had a small pamphlet, containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being here with inserted.

## A LIST OF THE

### American NAVY,

### WITH

### STEEL'S LIST OF THE

### British NAVY.

For Sale at **GEORGE SHAW'S** Store, and at this Office.

—Price 12 1/2 Cents.

## For Sale.

### A TRACT OF LAND.

Called **Wendover**, containing 120 acres, situated on the head of South River, formerly occupied by Mr. A. J. Green, and adjoining Mr. Thomas Wendover's, containing upwards of 120 acres, with considerable improvements, and is well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will no doubt view the premises. If sold at private sale before the 1st of April next, it will on that day be offered at public vendue. Terms will be made accommodating. For further particulars apply to

**NICHOLS J. WATKINS.**  
Feb. 15, 1814.

**Notice is Hereby Given.**

That the subscriber intends to petition the judges of Calvert county court, at their next session, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1803, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

**WILLIAM R. SEWALL.**  
Feb. 3.

**PROPOSALS**

For publishing in the City of Baltimore,

**A NEW PAPER,**

**Baltimore Correspondent,**

**AND**

**Merchants, Manufacturers & Mechanics**

**DAILY ADVERTISER.**

BY **THOMAS HOWARD HILL, PRINTER.**

The proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails.

It is proper that the intended editor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of **THE BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT.** He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial principles—that it shall comprise the following articles, viz: all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the different states, and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intelligence, he will insert useful notices of the progress of commerce, (internal and external,) of manufactures, and of mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement.

A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most convenient day.

The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is most certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mail, and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as useful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their support.

**TERMS.**  
"The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance—the paper for the country at three dollars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year.

Arrangements are now making to anticipate news by letter.

January 12, 1814.

**20 Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th inst. a negro man by the name of **CHARLES**, formerly the property of Mr. Gasaway Rawlings. He is a stout black fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stature very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarters, Fingall. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half tick, given to him this fall, a spotted waistcoat under jacket much worn, white felled country cloth trousers, a good deal mended, coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim, as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender; in the time of his former master he often took these trips, and when sent he got acquainted on Elk Ridge & Baltimore; he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick goal; he has a brother in George Town, living with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said runaway and delivers him to me, or conducts him to any goal as I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harbouring the said fellow at their peril.

**SAMUEL MACCORMICK.**  
Anne Arundel county, Md.  
January 4, 1814.

## NOTICE.

**Property**

The subscriber will sell, all his property, station wagon, by road, about 170 acres, which good improvements, and comfortable dwelling with a good garden, out houses, an excellent last summer, 60 sheds and shelter for corn house, crumery, bies, three-story floors, the same roof. A pl under new and strong fence. The land is growth of all kinds of that has been made of other answers well, and advantage. There is acre of good meadow, and 50 acres made without much lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation the estate of John S. ing the farm of Philip. This tract contains a good farming land, as clover and phos now set in clover, and places have young peach orchards, and a cy of woodland.

Also, he will sell to 200 acres of land, ing between the two tracts, the equity in ed for sale.

One hundred and more he will likewise the first place two and from the two last half, 150 acres of the best chestnut and will be a never timber to each place, and good springs on situations high and stream of water places on which a mill

An accommodation on for the purchase, the interest annually inclined to purchase the subscriber will a property, consisting young negro men, together with all his cattle, sheep and hogs, and implement

Each place has a quid, and hay and other will be disposed of.

This property is Arundel County, near Patuxent River, burhood of Major H from Annapolis, and The property will be on inclined to purchase to the subscriber.

**Albanora, February 25, 1814.**

**Lands for**

By order of the O land, the subscriber, sale, on the pre the 31st inst. at p o'clock in the fore

**A Tract**

Called the Grange, known as being p the late Benjamin, taining five hundred said Tasker's propo and called St. A thence, containing The above property is an excellent field, commonly well watered, and situated in the state. A credit he allowed the purch approved security, ing realized by the deed will be given

**March 10.**

**Land**

The subscriber's about 2 miles from 10, and 21 from 2 about 100 acres of There is in culture nearly 300 acres of the winning, and lile plantation to February 10.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

(VOL. LXXI.)

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1814.

No. 51

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,  
SHURON-SHEAR, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, all his property, viz.—The plantation whereon he resides, containing a beautiful view, which is in a state of good improvement. There is a new and comfortable dwelling house, together with a good garden, and convenient out houses, an entirely new barn, built last summer, 60 by 30 feet, with sheds and stables for cattle underneath, corn house, granary, and excellent stables, threshing floor, &c. &c. all under the same roof. A pair of the place is under new and strong post and rail fence. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain; the trial that has been made of clover and plaster answers well, and can be used to advantage. There is now 15 to 20 acres of good meadow which yields a bushel and 50 acres more might be made without much labor, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation he purchased of the estate of John Sappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, junr. This tract contains about 118 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted to clover and plaster; part of it is now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards, and by care a sufficient quantity of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title to 200 acres of land adjoining and lying between the two first mentioned tracts, the equity in which is also offered for sale.

One hundred and ninety-five acres more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place two and a half miles, and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chestnut and oak rail timber, and will be a never failing support of timber to each place. There are several good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place, on which a mill might be erected. An accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any person inclined to purchase the above lands, the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable young negro men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utensils, and implements of husbandry. Each place has a quantity of grain stored, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne Arundel County, near the Fork Bridge over Patuxent River, and in the neighborhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore. The property will be shown to any person inclined to purchase, by application to the subscriber.

Anderson Warfield

Albany, February 25, 1814.

## Lands for Sale.

By order of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscribers will offer for sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 31st inst. at public vendue, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

## A Tract of Land

Called the Grange, (or perhaps better known as being part of the estate of the late Benjamin Tasker, Esq.) containing five hundred acres; also, the said Tasker's proportion of a tract of land called St. Andrew's adjoining thereto, containing one hundred acres. The above property is situated nearly in the centre of Prince George's County, in an excellent neighbourhood, is uncommonly well watered, and has been justly ranked among the best lands in the state. A credit of 12 months will be allowed the purchaser, on his giving approved security; and on the sale being ratified by the Chancellor, and the purchase money being paid, a sufficient deed will be given by the subscribers as trustees.

Samuel Ridout,

Richard F. Lowndes,

March 10.

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small farm, about a mile from the city of Annapolis, and 21 from Baltimore, containing about 400 acres of well improved land. There is in cultivation between twenty and thirty acres of meadow. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises, and know the terms by application to H. WOODWARD, February 10.

## FOREIGN.

### LATE FROM FRANCE.

New York, March 9.

Yesterday arrived at this port the elegant letter of marque brig Criticism, Capt. Witterman, 42 days from La Teste, with a valuable cargo of brandy, wine and dry goods. Passengers in the Criticism, Madam Marrihan and two daughters, Madam Crescen, Messrs. Shubrick and Collier, of the U. S. Frigate President, Mr. Talbot, and Mr. E. W. Sage, Supercargo.

Lieut. Shubrick is bearer of Despatches from Mr. Crawford, our minister at the Napoleon Court. Mr. C. expected to meet with some delay in his arrangements with the French Government in consequence of a change of ministers.

The Editors of the New York Gazette are indebted to Mr. Sage for the following Epitome of News: State of the army—Duke of Tarento, (McDonnell) it was reported, had gone to Holland with 40,000 men.

Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) at Mayence with 50,000.

Marshal St. Cyr, capitulated at Dresden with 15,000.

Prince Eckmuhl cut off by the Swedes in the environs of Hamburg, force 30,000 men.

Duke of Belluno (Vidoe) at Strassburg with 30,000.

Count Berrand at Cassel with 30,000.

Reserve army said to be forming: Under the Duke of Valmy at Metz, 10,000.

Gen. Rapp at Danzig, 15,000.

Marshal D'Albassire (Sachet) headquarters at Barcelona, 35,000.

Duke of Dalmatia (Sout) headquarters at Bayonne, 65,000 men and daily receiving reinforcements.

The Vice-Roy of Italy at Verona, with 50,000 men.

The King of Naples said to be coming from Naples with 30,000 men.

30,000 men at Sedan.

December 20th.

Breda in Holland, was taken by the Russian and Dutch troops on the 10th inst.

Considerable apprehensions had been entertained for the fate of Antwerp, but 10,000 French troops had arrived there for its relief.

The coalesced powers of the north have shown a disposition for peace. They are content that France should remain within her ancient limits.

They say their victories have bro't them to the Rhine where they intend to remain until peace is concluded.

At Luxembourg, there were many troops collecting.

General Sebastiani and his troops are in the environs of Cologne.

The combined forces of the north crossed the Rhine, in three different positions, with 200,000 men, on the 25th Dec. broke the neutrality of the Swiss Cantons, and marched through; they had entered Bern with a part of the force which is said to be for the invasion of Italy.

The King of Naples has taken off the restrictions on commerce in his ports, and reduced the duties 75 per cent.

Colliacourt, Duke of Vignac has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, in the place of the Duke of Bassano. The Corps Legislatif convened the 19th Dec.

The 12th and 13th Dec. the two armies before Bayonne were warmly engaged without cessation. The English and Portuguese lost from 8 to 10,000 men. The Spanish troops were not engaged in this affair, they have inclined to the right and are on the borders of the Adour.

Two Commissioners had been sent to the Congress at Mannheim from Paris.

December 31st.

It is confidently reported that the Deputation of the Legislative Body has been met by a similar one of the Council of State, to examine the documents relative to the negotiations and the proposals made to the allied powers; and that they firmly represented and insisted that as the proposals were not adequate to the actual state of affairs, new and more liberal ones should be made, and

that after a long discussion, their opinion had been adopted. From the nature of the new proposals made to the enemy, great hopes may be entertained of a speedy pacification. In consequence of the change of Ministers of Foreign Relations, Mr. Crawford observed that he expected to meet with some delay in his arrangements with the French government.

The King of Spain (Ferdinand) was preparing to leave Paris to re-assume his authority in Spain. A peace appears very certain between France and Spain, and that soon.

The expenditures of the French government for the last year amounted to \$300,000,000. The amount of expenses the present year, according to report, will be \$200,000,000.

The National Guard in the north of France had been ordered to march towards the Rhine.

AUGSBURG, Dec. 28.

The insurrection in the Bavarian Tyrol gives alarm to our court. Troops have been marched into that country to enforce respect to the authority of the public functionaries and re-establish tranquillity.

Bayonne, Jan. 6.

On the 1st inst. the enemy having undertaken to construct a battery on a small island, in order to attempt the passage of the Adour, the bridges of boats have been sunk, and the battery destroyed. We had more than 300 hundred killed and a great number wounded. The Bearnaise and the Basques hastened to raise themselves under the colors of Gen. Harispe, who briskly annoyed the enemy.

PARIS, Jan. 13.

After having themselves fixed the basis of peace, and after they had been accepted by the Emperor, the allied powers have refused to sign them, a circumstance unparalleled in the history of nations.

January 14.

Different accounts from Italy, and which are believed to be authentic, report that the Austrians, having attempted again to dislodge the Prince Vice Roy of Italy from his position on the Adige, have been repulsed with considerable loss. We wait for the details of this new success.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 19.

The operations of the levy of 300,000 men continue with activity, & will shortly terminate. A considerable part of the contingent is on its march, and every day sees new departures. The conscripts render themselves with exactitude to the calls made upon them, and depart animated with the liveliest spirit.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The general opinion amongst military men is that Lord Wellington cannot remain in the position which he at present occupies without experiencing immense loss by the infectious air exhaled from the marshes, and by the forces which are continually crossing from Marshal Sout.

It is with sorrow we announce that nearly 1200 men of our troops have deserted.

NAPLES, Dec. 26.

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock in the evening, we have seen the commencement of one of the most violent eruptions of which the history of Vesuvius gives any account. Happily this phenomenon, which presented a dreadful spectacle, has not done any considerable damage. The explosion began by a shower of heavy volcanic matter, which has been followed by a violent eruption of lava. This inflammable matter, passing itself into two torrents and sunk below the ancient lava towards Forre-Greco. At ten o'clock in the evening the first torrent stopped; but the second continued its progress towards Bosco Reale & Bosco Fre-Gasse.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser from late French Papers.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 19.

We have received news from the army of Spain, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

The hopes that had been justly entertained of the presence of Gen. Harispe, amidst the Basques, his countrymen, has been realized; he has debuted by remarkable advantages, which are the precursors of greater ones.

On the 8th inst. the enemy sent a battalion to Ossa, in order to get provisions: General Harispe being informed of it went to attack him, and drove him off without suffering him to carry away any thing out of the valley.

On the 10th, the General having learnt that the enemy intended foraging on the side of Maccaye and Lousor, set off from his headquarters at Lousor with six companies of chosen troops, fell on them upon the foragers, and took 84 English prisoners, and about 40 horses and mules.

On the 11th, the General repaired to St. Jean Pied de Port, where two cohorts of the national guard had collected, and on the morning of the 12th attacked the enemy at St. Etienne de Boigny, from whence he drove him off as far as the valley of Bastan. The general of the brigade Dumitane, and the colonels of Col. Lalanne, were in that expedition.

On the other hand, Gen. Sout, commanding the light cavalry of the army, had on the 10th his headquarters at St. Martin Darbecq; his troops occupying Hellette, St. Esteven, Bourles and Aylere, Lieut. Gen. Clauzel was in person at the chapel of Bastide de Clerence, keeping with his corps the right of the Gumbour to its mouth in the Adour above Urt.

We may give positive assurances that our army is in fine order, full of courage and alacrity; and that far from being on the defensive, it assumes a menacing attitude, which will soon second the intention of the Emperor of purging our southern frontiers from the presence of the enemy.

MOUNT MARSEN, Jan. 15.

By an imperial decree of the 8th inst. his Majesty has ordered the *Levy en masse* of the departments of the upper and the lower Pyrenees and of the Landes, and its organization under the command of the general of division Harispe.

PARIS, Dec. 27.

Palace of the Thuilleries, 26th Dec. 1813.

Napoleon Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swedish Confederation, &c. &c. &c.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. I. There shall be sent Senators or Councillors of State into the military divisions, as Commissaries Extraordinary.—They shall be accompanied by masters of the request or auditors.

II. Our Commissaries extraordinary are charged with accelerating.

1st. The levies of the Conscription.

2d. The clothing, equipment and armament of the troops.

3d. The complement of the victualing of places.

4th. The return of the horses in requisition for the service of the army.

5th. The Levy and organization of the National Guards in conformity to our decrees.

Our said commissaries extraordinary may extend the dispositions of said decrees to cities and places not comprised therein.

III. Those of our commissaries extraordinary who shall be sent into countries threatened by the enemy, shall order levies *en masse* and any other measures whatsoever, necessary for the defence of the territory, and which the duty of opposing the progress of enemy may command. Special instructions shall moreover be given them in respect to the peculiar situation of the departments to which they shall be missioned.

IV. Our commissaries extraordinary are authorized to order all the measures of the high police which circumstances and the maintenance of the public order may require.

V. They shall likewise be authorized to form military commissions, and arraign before them, or before special courts all persons accused of favoring the enemy, of conveying intelligence to him, or of attempts against the public tranquillity.

VI. They may issue proclamations and take resolves.—The said resolutions shall be obligatory upon every citizen. The judicial authorities, civil and military, are held to conform themselves therewith and to cause them to be carried into execution.

VII. Our commissaries extraordinary shall correspond with our ministers in matters relative to each separate ministry.

Our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,

The Minister Secretary of State, (Signed) The Duke of Bassano.

By a decree bearing the same date with the preceding, the Commissaries extraordinary and their attendants are appointed.—And by subsequent dates we notice their having arrived at their different stations acting under their new commission.]

Translated for the New-York Evening Post.

Proclamation of Field Marshal the Prince of Schwarzenburg, dated at Lorch, (near Baile) Dec. 21, 1813.

INHABITANTS OF SWITZERLAND!

The high allied powers, by whose orders the armies under my command enter the Swiss territory, have deemed it necessary to make to you, as well as to Europe, a formal declaration of the motives and of the object of this proceeding.

This declaration will manifest to you with what views they have taken that resolution, the propriety of the motives of their conduct, and the propriety of their intention.

I am fully persuaded that our entrance into Switzerland will diffuse a sincere joy among those who know how to appreciate the true interests of this country, and among all the friends of the ancient independence of Switzerland, of her ancient glory and prosperity, and of her ancient federal constitution, which was esteemed and respected by the whole world. I conceive myself fully authorized to expect from this class, doubtless very numerous, of true patriots, that they will receive us as friends, and that they will assist us with all their means, because they themselves must be convinced how greatly the object of this war, which is the re-establishment of a just and wise political system in Europe, must influence the future fate of Switzerland, and her most important national interests.

I have no fear that any reluctance will be expressed except by those who are so degenerate or blinded as to prefer the maintenance of French domination to the welfare of their fellow-citizens; nor do I anticipate discontent or indifference, but from those, who with sentiments in other respects loyal, consider the entrance of a foreign army into their country as the greatest of evils.

It is to be hoped that the former will find few partisans at a moment when true patriotic sentiments are prevalent, when no foreign power will any longer controul public opinion, and that the latter will consider that momentary sacrifices are soon forgotten when the preservation of the greatest interests of a people, and the prospect of a happy issue are the price of them; and that none but weak and selfish men will be disposed to purchase the continuance of an uncertain tranquillity by the progressive degradation and permanent debasement of their country.

Every thing that can be effected by strict order and severe discipline, by the payment for provisions and for the means of transport that are to be supplied, and by exertions of every kind to lessen the inconveniences inseparable from the presence of a numerous army, shall be done with the greatest care.

We come among you as friends to your country, to your glory, to your rights; and we will act as such under all circumstances.—Assured of your good will and your co-operation, we hope to be enabled to quit you accompanied by your affection and gratitude, when the great object at which we aim shall be accomplished, and when the tranquillity of the world, as well as your liberty and your happiness shall be secured.



DOMESTIC

RUTLAND, (VT.) FEB. 22.  
A TALE OF HORROR.

The painful duty devolves on us of recording one of the most distressing, barbarous and inhuman murders that stands recorded on the historic page of civilized society—a deed at which humanity shudders, and indignation knows no bounds. The following among others, are the most interesting circumstances which have transpired, concerning this horrid transaction.

On Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, Mr. Joseph Green, a young merchant of this village, was missing from home; but little alarm however, was experienced in consequence of his absence, until the Thursday evening following, some of his friends supposing he might have probably left town, on urgent business, in one of the stages; but the northern and eastern stages having arrived, without furnishing any information of him, the alarm for his safety became general. On Friday morning, search was made throughout the village, and persons dispatched into the adjacent towns. Suspicious as to his fate had entered the breasts of many. A person by the name of James Anthony, a hatter by trade, was strongly suspected of being accessory to his secretion, if not murder, in consequence of marks of violence which appeared on his face, and the singular manner in which he accounted for the same. His shop was searched on Friday morning, but without effect. Another search, however, was determined on in the afternoon, and on removing a pile of wood which was placed under the stairs that reached the upper loft, the mangled remains of the murdered Green were discovered! Anthony was immediately arrested, and a jury of inquest summoned, who, after examination of the body and witnesses, returned a verdict of "wilful murder by the hand of James Anthony." The criminal was arraigned before Nathan Osgood, Esq. who ordered his commitment to prison, until the sitting of the supreme court in this town, on Monday next.

On Sunday, the funeral obsequies of the lamented Green, were performed with manifestations of the deepest regret at the unhappy fate of youthful martyrdom. The tear of sympathy was depicted in the countenance of an immense audience, and mournful solemnity pervaded a most interesting scene. A tender partner, with whom he had been connected but about two years, is left to weep his untimely exit; and the fond anticipations of parents and relatives are suddenly blasted. Community feel sensibly the melancholy deprivation of a citizen, whose prospects were promising; and indignation at the perpetrator of his death, is apparent in the breast of every individual.

Mr. Green was a son of Deacon Ezekiel Green, of this town, of the age of 27 years. He had been in the mercantile line in this place for some time past.

MARCH 2.

The Supreme Court commenced its adjourned session in this town on Monday last. The grand jury have found a bill against James Anthony for the murder of Joseph Green, and he will probably take his trial to-morrow or Friday. We apprehend this will be one of the most interesting trials that ever took place in this state.

SPRINGFIELD, (MASS.) FEB. 24.  
SPLENDID CELEBRATION.

In this town, on Tuesday last, near one thousand of the disciples of WASHINGTON, celebrated the Anniversary Birth Day of that illustrious Man.

The day was ushered in by the discharge of 13 cannon, and the ringing of the bell. At half past 11 o'clock the members of the Washington Benevolent Society of the County of Hampden, formed in procession, the Washington Standard being borne by that inflexible and venerable patriot of the Revolution, Gen. Wm. Sherman, and the 13 banners by military officers in uniform—the whole moved to the meeting-house under a discharge of cannon, and escorted by the artillery company under Capt. Quinlan Scobbin, accompanied by martial music, where the exercises commenced by an Ode—next a very appropriate prayer, by the Rev. John Taylor—an animated and fervent Oration, by Samuel Lathrop, Esq.—Ode—Benediction. The dis-

ting performance were highly gratifying to a crowded audience, especially so to the "disciples of Liberty," who had met on this auspicious day, to celebrate the birth day of that man who was "First in War, first in Peace, and first in the Hearts of his Countrymen."

The procession again formed, and moved to their hall, and partook of an entertainment provided for the occasion.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22.

Yesterday, being the birth day of the Great WASHINGTON, and the Anniversary of the "Washington Benevolent Society," the Members assembled in the lower room of Washington Hall, where the officers of the ensuing year were installed; after which they adjourned to a large room up stairs, and attended to the solemn services of prayer, &c. as before published. An appropriate Oration was delivered by Henry W. Warner, Esq. and a collection was made for the benefit of our suffering brethren on the Niagara frontier.

Between three and four o'clock, the Society sat down to an elegant and sumptuous Dinner, prepared by Mr. Grocker, who, on all similar occasions, has received the highest acclamations for his taste, and exertions to please.

Among the other tributes to the memory of our beloved WASHINGTON, we cannot pass unnoticed the very elegant Transparency, exhibited in front of the Hall, in which was represented the Hero whose nativity was commemorated. He was represented in a medallion affixed to a tablet raised on a pedestal, surrounded with a wreath, accompanied by the emblems of Law, Justice and Religion, surmounted with an Eagle. On each side of the pedestal were two figures, one of Columbia, the other an Indian in a warrior's costume. On the die of the pedestal were inscribed "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN." Columbia and the Indian holding a ribbon, on which was inscribed: "TO SERVE YOUR COUNTRY OBSERVE HIS MAXIMS." On 2 masonry rusticated columns which formed the sides of the picture the tablets were filled with the records of his military and civil achievements.

MARCH 8.

Yesterday afternoon a splendid Dinner, in honor to COM. RODGERS, was given at Tammany Hall, which was attended by a large assemblage of our most respectable citizens.

The privateer Mars, Ingersoll, of this port, on Monday was chased ashore on Rockaway Beach, and burnt by a 74 and frigate. The Mars had taken 9 prizes, and had on board about forty prisoners, who were retaken, with 30 of the crew. Two of the crew were drowned in swimming ashore; the remainder escaped. Capt. Ingersoll preserved 16,000 dollars in specie, which he had taken out of his prizes.

IN ANTICIPATION OF THE MAIL.

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.  
BOSTON, March 5.

"By the last Portland paper we are informed, that on the 19th ult. 30 leagues S. E. of Cape Ann, the U. S. sloop of war Frolic was seen with a British frigate in chase; but that being to windward, she gained fast upon the enemy. The Frolic sailed the day previous."

"Gentlemen who arrived here this morning from Plattsburgh and Burlington, report no military news."

"No arrivals at Newport."

"The report here to-day, of an arrival at Plymouth from Gottenburg, is incorrect."

"P. S. 10 P. M. The eastern stage has just come in. No arrivals or news at any part of the eastward. A gentleman, who left Eastport about a fortnight since, says, that all the regular troops at St. Johns and St. Anns had departed for Canada, amounting to about 500—No cruisers off Eastport. The Martin sloop of war was at St. Johns. It was reported that the Cutler, Thistle and Bream, had been dismantled at St. Johns, and the crews marched to the Lakes."

"Yesterday arrived in Salem from Pittsfield, and were immediately embarked on board the sloop 260 British prisoners, 160 of them belonging to De Watteville's German regiment, captured last fall on Lake Ontario. The Germans are remarkably stout and hardy looking men. About 20 of them deserted on their way down."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNE ARUNDEL, THURSDAY MARCH 17. 1814.

Have those men who are continually, though without sincerity, brawling in grogshops, and other public places, about "free trade and sailors' rights," forgotten the means they made use of, during the administration of Mr. Adams, to check the growth of a navy, and prevent commerce that protection which it absolutely demanded against the aggressions of French pirates and freebooters? Their opposition to this maritime defence is not so long ago but it is yet fresh in the recollection of every one who read and heard the passing events of that period. A war commenced at that time, accompanied with the same disasters and miseries which have attended the present, would have set the whole wigwag into a commotion, and probably been productive of calamities more serious and dreadful among ourselves than any this country has yet experienced.—The cry of "ingratitude," and "a French alliance," resounded from the shores of the Atlantic to the banks of the Mississippi, and from the northern to the southern extremity of this nation. Presses were employed, and foreigners hired; by ambitious and restless demagogues, to represent the rupture with France as the basest ingratitude of which this government could be guilty. Washington, who had toiled through the revolution, and devoted the best years of his life to the interest of his country, lost all influence with them, and was calumniated and abused in common with all others who were friends to American liberty and independence. Let these men, who thus clamoured against taxes, an army, and a navy, which were justly deemed necessary to protect unsullied the dignity of this government against the multiplied outrages of France, and reviled the saviour of his country as a "murderer," a "tory," and a "traitor," cast back one solitary thought on their conduct, and their cheeks must flush with shame at the galling recollection.—The navy they so much reprobated, has been the school of those patriots and heroes who have supported the honour of the country during the present unnecessary and truly disastrous war. Such has been the extravagance of Mr. Madison's administration, that the expenses of one year are stated greatly to exceed those of Washington and Adams during the twelve years they remained in office. Is this the system of economy the French faction desired so much to introduce, and which they represented as fraught with so great advantages to a republican government. We need not recur to the speeches of Madison and others, while members of congress on this subject, because their sentiments, or rather their professions, are too well known to require it. Let the people compare the present situation of their country with what it was in times past—calculate with as much certainty as circumstances will permit the losses she has sustained, and estimate the enormous load of public debt the war has accumulated upon her, and they will then be able to see what they have gained by placing Madison in the chair of state to conduct the important concerns of this government.

Extract of a letter from

an old and respectable gentleman in the country.

"The democrats immediately in my neighbourhood, and so for some

distance around the country, where I have been called upon business, do not know what opinion to give respecting Mr. Dexter's letter to the electors of Massachusetts.—How the Boston democrats, who once accused him of burning down the war office, and heaped upon him every odious epithet the language of the country afforded them, could have fallen so violently in love with him and his principles, seems to them strange—passing strange; for he has pronounced many of the measures of our administration, as they really are, ruinous & oppressive.—Others he has said were unconstitutional, and seems, upon his own confession, to be greatly surprised that he is brought forward as a candidate for the first office in the state, "by a party to which he does not belong."

This appears to stagger them more than any thing else, because it is contrary to their usual course to bestow their suffrages on any man who is not what they call, a "rough-going, up-to-the-butt fellow."—As Mr. Dexter, who is acknowledged on all sides to be a man of brilliant talents, and great legal acquirements, has said of the restrictive system on commerce, "That it overlaps the bounds of constitutional power," their faith in the infallibility of its authors begins to waver, and in some cases to be shaken to its very base. The only object which the democrats in Boston could possibly have in view, by bringing forward Mr. Dexter as their candidate for governor, must, I think, from the little knowledge I have of the federalists of that state, be wholly defeated, for I have no idea that they will desert their old and tried friend, Caleb Strong, who has conducted them thus far through the trials they have been compelled to struggle with since the war, with the greatest integrity and wisdom. Such a man may be justly considered an ornament to society, for he is a friend to the rights of his fellow-citizens, and an enemy to any encroachments of our rulers on the sovereignty of the states. Thus I conceive, that Mr. Dexter acted wisely when he declined the honors offered him by the "party to which he does not belong," for he could not expect, if he felt disposed, to break down the popularity of a man like governor Strong, who has such a hold upon the confidence and affections of his fellow-citizens.—Then again, his having differed with the federalists upon the war gives them some hopes that he may become a convert to democracy, and be brought over, as some others have been, by a fat office under the government—but in this, I flatter myself, they will be mistaken. What Mr. Dexter's secret views are I cannot say; but from his letter should not judge that he intended forsaking the party to which he has hitherto professed to belong, and whose principles he has, on almost all occasions, strenuously espoused and advocated. It is really laughable, however, to see the quandary this celebrated letter has thrown the firebrands of democracy into in this part of the country where I reside, and I sometimes amuse myself with their apparent distress."

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council, Justices of the Peace.

SANCTUARY COUNTY.

Luke W. Barber, Doctor Barton Tabbs, William Mills, Jere Alvey, William Dunbar, Dr. John Farlow, Thomas Barber, Peter Gough, E. thebert, Cissell, John Chapin, Charles J. Cassell, James A. Crane, Richard Clark, John Simms, James Hebb, James Davis, Enoch J. Millard, John E. Ford, William B. Scott, James Cooke, John M. Willis.

and Jeremiah Smith, Robert Hamme, and others. John, William Reader, William K. Jones, Clement Knott, George Martin, James Barker, Doctor William Thomas, Wm. H. Plowden, Robert Lathburn, John Littlejohn, Briscoe.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Henry Neale, John M. Williams, Henry Warr, Wm. C. Somersell, Joseph Gough, Reuel Clarke, Wm. Dunbar.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Thomas Barber, Henry Gardner, Luke W. Barber.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

John Reid, Jesse Tomlinson, William Shaw, Andrew Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson, John Rice, Thomas Crossan, Thomas Patterson, Nicholas Gower, William Hoyt, Nicholas Durbin, John Holzman, Jesse Osborn, William Ashby, William Johnson, Henry White, son, Nathaniel B. Magender, Lenox Martin, John Burbridge, George P. Hinkle, John Scott, George Hoffman, Charles P. Bradney, James Tidball, James Prather, junr, George Robinson of Nathan, Patrick M. Carter, Thomas B. Crawford, Adam Siglar, Thomas Dawson, Robert Abernethy, Thomas Wilson, junior, William Armstrong, Jonathan Arnold, William Ridgely, John Simkins, Evan Gwynne, Therman Frase.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Joseph Gressap, William Shaw, John Tomlinson, David Hoffman, senr, James Tidball, James Prather, junr, John Folke.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Lenox Martin, Thomas Thistle, John Scott.

KENT COUNTY.

Edward Eubanks, Jesse Knock, Joseph Mann, William Redding, Casparus M. Ginn, John Herman, James Salisbury, Samuel Boyer, Jas. Hodges, junr, John Tilden, James Arthur, Richard Ringgold, Edward W. Comegys, Robert Hodges, Robert Cruikshank, Benjamin Hanson, Edward B. Tilden, James Cruikshank, William Frisby, John Wroth, Samuel O. Kennard, Thomas Hyson, Samuel Thomas, Q. N. Joseph Browne, Jr., John Hayne, Marcellus Keene, John Eide, Matthew Tilghman, Joseph Everett.

LEWIS COUNTY.

James Bowers, Edward Wright, Edward Eubanks, Thomas Hyson, George A. Hanson, James Cruikshank, Samuel Wethered.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Charles Tilden, Richard Ringgold, Jeremiah Nichols.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Greenbury Howard, James Lackland, William Culver, Richard West, Richard Beale, William Darne, junior, Jesse Leach, Nathan Holland, Thomas Gettings, Abraham Jones, John Aldridge, John H. Riggs, Frederick Linthicum, Samuel West, Henry Howard of John, Lyde Griffith, Henry Harding, Charles Wallace, Benjamin Gathier, Zadock Lanham, Ezekiah Linthicum, Wm. Dawson, Edward Owen, James Whiffm, Horatio Jones, Edward Hughes, Baker Waters, Kinsey Gettings, James Norwood, Abraham S. Hayes.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Richard Beall, William Darne, junior, Thomas Gettings, Richard West, Thomas Fletcher, Lyde Griffith, Jesse Wilcoxen.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Brice Selby, Henry Harding, Thomas John Claggett.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

William Marshall, Joseph Goss, Henry H. Young, Samuel Franklin, Richard Snowden, Bailey E. Clark, Francis Magruder, Gabriel P. Van Horn, William E. Claggett, Humphrey Belt, junr, John B. Watkins, Richard W. Weste, Benjamin Ogles, Fielder Dorset, Tilman Hilleary, junr, John Manning, John S. Brooks, Crt. Thomas Bowie, William Hebb, Notley Maddox, Robt. W. Bowie, Basil Duckett, John Everfield, James F. Beall, Richard Hill, Thomas Mundell, Capt. James Beck, Geo. H. Lanham, Daniel Rawlings, Edward H. Calvert, Thomas Smith, Walter Bowie, Elisha Sabin, Henry Colver, John B. Bowie, Wm. Mallekin, Robert Baden, Alexis Sainsbury, George Page, Henry A. Galt, Nathaniel Crawford, Edw. Scott, John Smith, Magruder, Wm. Dent Beall, Richard T. Lowndes, Henry Waring, Joseph N. Harris, William Sainsbury, junr, David Bowring, George Adams, Henry Mather, Robert Dodson, Jasper Jackson, junior, Josiah Jones, junior, Wm. Bayley, John Baden, junior.

LEWIS COUNTY.

John Williams, Thomas Enalls, Pitt. Meigs W. J. H. Eccleston.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Joseph E. M. J. Jacob.

Benjamin Oden, Benjamin Marshall.

LEWIS COUNTY.

William Thomas, Peter Edmondson, Francis Wrightson, Thomas Martin, D. Joseph Harrison, Denny, Wright, Thomas, Samuel Spedding, John Sorell, Slaughter, Samuel V. Harwood, Arthur Harrington, Robert Harrison, junr, William Harrison, of Jas. T. Thomas, Benjamin, Charles Dudley, Richard, Thomas Dudley.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Nathan Harrington, monson, Eresborn, aton A. Skinner, John Siavens, junior.

ORANGE COUNTY.

William Thomas, wood, John Meredith.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Benjamin Walters, Chester, Samuel Thomas, C. Brown, Nichol, Peregrine Wilmer, Samuel Smith, Solomon Bayard, Thomas Y. Bourke, Gideon Finley, Thomas Kent, John Tilghman, Richard Samuel Betts, Samuel Perkins, James Godwin, Thomas D. Wallace, James Cloy, bett, Sarah Busick, ble, Charles Hobbs, Peter Foster, Zebmuel B. Keene, John James Rowe, Malriciel C. Hopper, W. John Elbert, Dr. J. David Quimby, Nathaniel Casey, John Tolson, John.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Benjamin Walters, Gideon Emory, Sam H. B. Emory, John than Bayard.

ORANGE COUNTY.

William Clayton, Thomas Turpin.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

William Potter, Henry Cursey, Pe than Whitby, Samuel chelor, Grace, El James Houston, Ab A. Cooper, John Talbot, Matthias A. Lucas, Solomon R. Carter, Wm. Haskens, Joseph St. Start, John Luc, Hughlett, Nathaniel, Hughlett, Wil Richard Keene, Jan.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Alemby Jump, E. Peter T. Coney, Seth Godwin, Solo Matthew Driver.

ORANGE COUNTY.

John You g, S Charles Jones.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Richard Patterson, Matthew Keene, Thomas Thompson, wara, Jacob Wrig haw, Frederick Lynch, Levin M. M'Nara, Thom Brierwood, Robert Patterson, Richard Edward Griffith, Robert Hart, John Barnett, George Ford, Thomas Jo high, Richard H. vers, junr, Hooper det Maxwell, M. Thomas Barnett, lice, Thomas Pit fort, Michael Luc senr, John Coop Beckett, John C. Gray, Wm. Wrig John Todd, Elie Hefley, James H. Jolley, John Ch field.

LEWIS COUNTY.

John Williams, Thomas Enalls, Pitt. Meigs W. J. H. Eccleston.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Joseph E. M. J. Jacob.



**Chancery Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the chancery court at Maryland, passed in the case of Wm. H. Haman and wife, against John Smith, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Friday the 8th day of April next, if not the next.

The well-known Hallett's Lot, Addition to Hallett's Lot, & Cassaway's Lot, supposed to contain from eighty to ninety acres, adjoining the town of Highland, Cateh and Leonard Town, and lying along and binding on Magalloway River. There is considerable pine, with a small proportion of chestnut, oak, and hickory wood on the same. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed for the same. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

**LOUIS CASSAWAY, Trustee.**  
March 17, 1815.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber having obtained from the orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Brice Howard late of A. Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said deceased to bring them in legal, prov-

**DISPATCH HOWARD, Adm'r.**  
 March 17, 1814. 349.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
 That I intend to petition to the next Anne-Arundel County Court for a Commission to divide a tract of land called Locust Thicket, and lying in the county aforesaid, of which all persons interested will please to take notice.

*Henry Joyce.*  
 TAC.

March 17, 1814.

**NOTICE.**

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Dr. UZZON SCOTT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in approved according to law, and passed the orphan

debited to the estate to make immediate  
payment, to  
*Elizabeth Scott, Adm'r. w. A.*  
March 17.

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**Thomas H. Edelen,**  
Respectfully informs his friends and  
the public, that he has opened  
A RESTAURANT AND ENTERTAINMENT PARLOR

in the house formerly occupied by Captain *James Thomas*, and latterly by *Mrs. Tuck*, where no exertions shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction. He has provided himself with good liquors, &c. and hopes from his attention to merit a share of public patronage.

Private parties can be accommodated on the shortest notice with Oysters, Terrapins, &c. in their season.

2 March 10, 1814. Sw.

IN COUNCIL,  
*Annapolis, Feb. 23, 1814.*

ORDERED, That the resolution respecting the debtors to the State,

land Gazette, Federal Republican, Spirit of '76, Frederick-Town Herald, Plain Dealer, Federal Gazette, Hagerstown Gazette, People's Monitor, and Brown's Paper, Cumberland.

By order,  
*Ninian Pinkney, Clk.*

Resolved, That the Governor and

isued and empowered, in all cases debts due to this state, where judgments have been obtained, and the debtors are subject to execution, on application being made to them, as being fully satisfied that the said debtors for which an indulgence is prayed, are well and sufficiently secured, and upon such applicant paying six per cent interest, and all costs due thereon, to stay any further proceedings against said debtors, until the first of January eighteen hundred and fifteen; and the said debtors to the state against whom judgments are obtained for principal and ten per cent interest, are hereby released from nine per cent of said interest upon their making payment of the principal and six per cent interest and costs, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifteen. Provided, That any judgments upon which proceedings may be stayed as aforesaid shall continue and remain in full force, and executions may be issued thereon at any time after the expiration of such stay.

*The above is truly copied from original resolution assented to by both branches of the Legislature*

1813.  
**UPTON S. REID, CLE. of**  
*House of Delegates.*  
 Debtors to be notified that the  
 of said resolution must be compl  
 with before the first day of July ne  
 By order;  
*Ninian Pinkney, C.*



POETS CORNER  
BEAUTY AND VIRTUE

When does Beauty chiefly lie  
In the Heart, or in the Eye?  
Which doth yield us greater pleasure  
Outward Charms, or inward Treasure?  
Which with finest links doth bind,  
The lustre of the Face or Mind?  
Beauty, at some future day,  
Must surely wither and decay;  
And all its energy and fire,  
Ignobly perish and expire;  
Low level'd with the humble slave,  
Alike must moulder in the grave!  
But inborn excellence, secure  
Shall brave the storm, and still endure;  
Time's self-subsiding arm shall die;  
And live when nature's self shall die;  
Still stand unhurt amidst the blast,  
And longer than the world shall last.

From the American Daily Advertiser.  
Mr. Poolson,

The affecting story related in your paper of this day, under the title of "The Price of Victory," which, though perhaps fictitious, is such as cannot fail to impress the mind of sensibility with the most painful sensations, as to the melancholy result of the operations of War. An instance of the deplorable effects which are the inevitable concomitants of this destroyer of the human species, came within my observation a few days since, and I cannot refrain from giving it publicity.

On Saturday last, I went with a friend to view the frame of the *Seventy-four*, which is now constructing at the Navy Yard, in South-wark. After surveying this stupendous effort of human ingenuity, this wonderful combination of power and of art, this magnificent exertion of mechanical skill, I was almost lost in a contemplation of the sublime and exalted faculties with which man has been endowed by his MAKER. To behold the trees of the forest which but a few days since expanded their luxuriant foliage to the breeze, stripped of their branches and shaped by the labor of the artificer to ride upon the Ocean and defy the fury of the elements—exhibits such a lofty display of the energy of the creature, as cannot fail to evince the Omnipotent Power of the CREATOR. And, though I, in this mighty structure intended as an engine to destroy the human race; or is it one of the instruments in the hands of Providence, by which our nation may be protected from the aggressions and assaults of her foes? At that instant I saw a boy approach me—he was about eighteen years of age, and supported by two crutches, for one of his legs had been amputated considerably above the knee. I addressed him—"My lad where did you lose your leg?" He replied, that he had lost it on board of one of the gun-boats in the Delaware Bay, during last summer, in an action with the enemy, at the time Capt. Smith was taken—he had received four musket balls in his thigh, and as a proof of his assertion took from his pocket a number of pieces of bone, which he placed together to shew where one of the balls had struck—His leg was not yet well, as parts of the bone occasionally came out. We asked him what he had to live upon?—He replied, that he received a pension from the Government of *Thirty six dollars* a year—that he sometimes was employed picking oakum—and that the Secretary of the Navy had promised him a *Cork Leg*. I turned to my friend—"If this fellow had been an Admiral, he would not have been left to shuffle through the world with less than ten cents a day, and instead of being neglected and unknown, the residue of his days would have been rendered happy and comfortable." I pulled from my pocket a piece of money and offered him—His pride was off and he turned away. "Here is a trifle my lad to drink my health in," rejoined I, when I feared I had touched his sensibility. He took the money, and thanked me for it—by name. Hearing my name used by one to whom I supposed myself a perfect stranger, I asked him how and where he had known me. His recital upon this subject was more affecting than the former. "This was the substance of his words—'I was apprentice to a cabinet-maker, who lived opposite to your house. When my employers broke, I was turned loose upon the world. My parents were in England, where I came from—and I had not a friend to whom I could apply for advice or assistance. In this situation I shipped on board the gun-boats, as my only means of subsistence.' Reader, the rest is known to you—Look on this picture, which

quaint his thigh, and fastened on his arm and breast. At this moment the gentleman advanced with a bow in hand, and as he was passing over her unfortunate victim, he laid 20 balls in her body. She retreated as the hedge, where some more shots terminated her existence. She had abundance of milk, which from the novelty of the party tasted. Both peons died in a few hours. Mr. M. is recovering."

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Philadelphia, March 24, 1814.

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On Wednesday the 22d of March, the subscribers will offer at Public Sale.

A Tract of Land

Called *Harley Neck*, situated in Anne Arundel County, in the Town of Port Tobacco, and near to the Port Bridge. The said tract contains 130 acres, part of it is heavily timbered, and good meadow land, bounding on said river, and produces well, is convenient to several grist mills, and a saw mill within one mile. This property is valuable to any person disposed to purchase a convenient country retreat.

The terms of sale will be, cash on the day, or upon the execution of a deed. The title is indisputable. The property will be shown to any person inclined to purchase, by application to Mr. Benjamin Gaither living adjoining. Should the above day be a public day, it will be postponed to the next fair day.

WILLIAM HAPINGTON.

NOTICE.

I hereby certify, that on the 28th day of January, 1814, James Duckett, brother to me, the subscriber, as an estray, trespassing on the enclosure of Mrs. Hannah West, a dark bay or chestnut sorrel mare, upwards of 12 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, has been lately docked, and worked in gear, has a wound in her left flank, and a sore on the off knee, (as if that knee had been rubbed.) She has a large star in her forehead, has been lately shod, and her shoes have steel toes. Given under my hand the day and year above written.

R. W. West.

The owner of the above described mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

James Duckett.

Overseer at the Woodyard.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet at the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 21st of March next, for the purpose of laying the levy for said county for the year 1813.

By order,

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

January 31st, 1814. Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of stock in this institution, on or before Friday the first of April next.

By order,

JAMES STERETT, Cashier.

Feb. 10.

Calvert County, sc.

On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD KENT, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Monday of October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the benefit of the said acts.

Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1813.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.

True copy, taken from the original.

Test. Wm. S. MORGAN, CLK.

CALVERT COUNTY, sc.

October Term, 1813.

Ordered by the court, that the time of publication be extended to the second day of May, 1814.

Test. Wm. S. MORGAN, CLK.

January 15.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salisbury, near Hagat's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address, and particularly in his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any part of the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

By order,

O. B. W. STALL.

Washington County, 2

July 14th, 1813.

55

5

For Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND.

Called *Harley Neck*, situated in Anne Arundel County, in the Town of Port Tobacco, and near to the Port Bridge. The said tract contains 130 acres, part of it is heavily timbered, and good meadow land, bounding on said river, and produces well, is convenient to several grist mills, and a saw mill within one mile. This property is valuable to any person disposed to purchase a convenient country retreat.

The terms of sale will be, cash on the day, or upon the execution of a deed. The title is indisputable. The property will be shown to any person inclined to purchase, by application to Mr. Benjamin Gaither living adjoining. Should the above day be a public day, it will be postponed to the next fair day.

WILLIAM HAPINGTON.

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By order,

WM. S. GREEN,



# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864.

[No. 10.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

## AN ORATION

BY FRANCIS S. KEY, ESQ.  
Delivered at a meeting of the Washington Society of Alexandria, on Tuesday 22d inst.

### ORATION.

The return of this day, in times like these, presents us with a new and affecting proof of the uncertainty of all human expectations, of the vanity stamped upon every work of purpose and device of man.

A nation in the pride of its triumph, in the exultation of prosperity, sets apart the birth day of its deliverer as a day of national festivity, and decrees that its annual return shall be welcomed by exclamations of joy and be the signal of universal gladness. But alas! a few short years pass away, and the pride of triumph and the exultation of prosperity are gone. The feelings that once prompted the song of deliverance and the voice of thanksgiving are dead.

In the gloom of present distress, in the still more awful anticipation of approaching calamity, the usual exhibition of national rejoicing would be impossible. A period arrives in which patient courage, pious submission, and humble enquiry into the means of preservation are the virtues demanded of us.

That all the vicissitudes of human affairs are ordered and controlled by the Almighty Governor of the world—who means, in all his dispensations, merely to do us good—we boldly acknowledge; but how faintly do we feel it! how little do we manifest by our conduct its influence upon our hearts!

Hence, when affliction is sent among a people, we are all too ready to charge it exclusively upon those to whose faults or folly we chide to impute it, and each man deems himself an innocent sufferer for the offence of others. And hence those mutual feelings and reproaches which show a spirit unsoftened by adversity, which prevent neither remedy nor alleviation, but serve to aggravate the common guilt and the common punishment.

If then, in the dark and evil times that have come upon us, this day must lose its brightness—if the sad and despondent heart seeks in vain to be revived by the recollections it excites, it will become us to observe it with a solemnity suited to the circumstances in which it finds us. If it may no longer give unlimited delight it may teach us wisdom, may prompt us to timely consideration, and prepare us for the trials we may be called on to endure.

I shall not endeavour to distress you by a display of the fall of our national prosperity, the causes which produced it, the consequences to be expected from it; nor shall I enter into a discussion of the many questions that occupy and disturb the public mind.

Were I to speak of these things, I should speak of them as they are, and it would be a task, I hope, as repugnant to the feelings of those, by whose request I have the honour to address you, as to my own, to excite in your minds those portentous forebodings, which at times fill and agitate my own bosom, which I feel to be adverse to my own peace, and the discharge of my own duties, and which I therefore strive to repress.

This day is here celebrated by a society formed for no low and ordinary purpose, seeking no political distinction or emolument, seeking nothing for itself, but aiming with a substantial and devoted patriotism, to promote the good of all our country by actual words of benediction. A society, which, if these were not its motives and its views, would be put to shame by the name which it has assumed.

I have thought that he who speaks to you at such a time, under such a condition, should not be conscious of the distinction which is to be obtained by sounding the praises of

one sect of politicians and denouncing another—that the speaker of a society bearing the name of your Washington—society loving that name so enthusiastically, possessing and cherishing his principles, imitating his example, should not be an avowed enemy of that name, of those principles, of that example, as to minister to the pride or passion of party feeling, and avoid allegiance to anything else than his country. And I have the gratification of believing that such a discharge of the duty I have undertaken is neither expected nor desired by those who have condescended to call me here.

To give due honour to the illustrious object of our regard—to call up his image before you—to awaken your recollections of his worth, of his zeal and devotion to your service—to select from the innumerable proofs of his affection, some signal and useful token of his love—and to make the memory of what he was, even now that he is no more, a continual defence and blessing to us—these are subjects well suited to the proper commemoration of this day—to these considerations I would lead you.

To do honour to the name of Washington—to awaken the glowing recollections of his countrymen—to warn, with those recollections, the hearts of those who were not only his countrymen, but his neighbours and associates—is this the task I have undertaken? and can I hope to fulfil these expectations? Where is the human eloquence that shall be found equal to such a subject? Shall it be displayed in exhibiting to your view the bright course of a long and honourable life, the assemblage of all the varieties of virtue which have constituted him your hero, your patriot, the deliverer and the father of his country?

Is his worth to be thus sought after, and his services to be thus enumerated? No my friends! the excellence of your Washington is of no common character. It is that excellence that makes panegyric poor—that defies description—that overpowers eloquence.

This part of my duty is done—I call the feelings that are now glowing in your bosoms, to witness that it is done, and "bid them speak for me." They have paid a ready tribute of affection and of reverence that I should be ashamed to attempt to express. The name of Washington has been sounded in your ears—as that sound where the heart that is not kindled into rapture—where the eye whose glance does not confess it? Can words, poor words, do any justice to these feelings? Can I give language to that which the coldest bosom must feel to be too big for utterance? The memory of man can receive no higher homage, a mortal name cannot be more exalted, than when at the mere utterance of that name, as if a magic spell had been pronounced, the tide of transport rushes from every heart and throbs through every vein of all who hear it. Let the advocate of false greatness, the assertor of a doubtful fame, the envious of successful ambition, let him exhaust the embellishments of rhetoric to blazon forth a worth which is neither seen nor felt, and to warm with some artificial heat the unaffected minds of his hearers; but let him who speaks to you of your departed chief remember that he cannot be exalted in your affections—let him name the name of Washington, and catching the contagious impulse it has excited, join you in the reverential homage of the heart.

In the midst of these contemplations, I trust, we shall all remember the high and solemn duty they so obviously suggest to us. That in a time of great national calamity, a deliverer was appointed to us, that he was gifted with every quality required by every emergency, guarded for our sakes in the midst of danger, and preserved to establish us in peace, security—That we have even yet left to us the benefit of his example, the deathless glory of his name and the inextinguishable excellency of his principles—these are blessings which a kind Providence has bestowed upon us, and for which gratitude and praise cannot be withheld without impiety.

Let us then not be unmindful of this national duty, let us sanctify the commemoration of this day by this reasonable and acceptable service.

It is not merely for some temporary purpose and only for the benefit of the age in which we live, that Heaven, in compassion to the present ills of a people, vouchsafes to raise up a great and favoured man in their defence. The good as well as the evil men do, lives after them—and never was richer inheritance bequeathed to the expiring patriot to his country than we have received from ours. Lasting as his name will be, the blessings achieved for us by his life, if we are not wanting to ourselves—in that name alone he has left us a defence and a perpetual excitement to the highest efforts of patriotism. If the native of England may justly boast that—

Chatham's language was his mother tongue.

And Woolf's great name compatriot with his own.

What should be his exultation who remembers that, in the name of America, he bears a title ennobled by the deeds of Washington?—Deeds which asserted and established his country's pre-eminence over the proudest and greatest nation upon earth—in that conflict, when—

"All the budding honour on her crest"

"Were crapt to make a garland for our own."

Nor has he left us only his name; I trust, he never felt the chilling thought that that name would be forgotten or disregarded; but he well knew that even those who might feel the sincerest veneration for it, would be frail and fallible, subject to the assaults of passion, the arts of prejudice, and all the various sources of error which might make their efforts, however well intended, worse than useless. He has provided for this, and I have chosen a subject for our reflections this day from that instance of his anxiety for our welfare, which I consider the consummation of his character.

I allude to that last and most interesting act of his official life, when on his retirement from the government, to the humbler duties of a private station, he made his parting address to his lamenting countrymen. That concern for your interest, which had animated all his labors, was still working at his heart, and would not suffer him to take his final leave of the nation he had saved, without adding to his prayers for his country, those maxims of political wisdom which I trust will never be forgotten, & which at this time it particularly becomes us to call to mind. In selecting any of the last words of our beloved chief, I need not fear that I have chosen an unwelcome topic. In our recollections of a departed friend the mind naturally turns to the last acts of kindness, for the dying declaration of attachment—advice offered under such circumstances is received with peculiar regard, and though often neglected in the wantonness of prosperity, it recurs in the day of trouble with more than its original influence.

In this address we have every thing to excite our veneration and affection. It evinces a disinterested devotion to our good, which no folly can be preposterous enough to deny, no wickedness base enough to question; and it will ever be our own miserable neglect if the wisdom and patriotism of the counsels it contains, do not continue to be at all times, and under all dangers our guide, our refuge and preservation. He has here laid down for us a course, which in every situation in which we may be placed, will lead us safely and honorably, through all the difficulties that may oppose us. No evil can befall us against which he has not guarded us, no temptation can come upon us, where his monetary voice has not supplied us with a caution. The remotest of our descendants, to whom the political blessings we have received may be allowed to be transmitted, we find these parental counsels sanctioned by experience, and happiness of the nation, and the observance of these hallowed pre-

cepts—and if the day shall ever come (which may Heaven be propitiated to avert)—that shall cast us down from our greatness, when civil discord, corruption or usurpation shall bend the necks of freedom to a miserable and hopeless bondage, then shall the sorrowing patriot, who may survive the horrors of that day, point to the disregarded admonition of your Washington, and the feat, that he drops upon the ruins of his country, will be embittered by the recollection of her follies and her crimes.

The feelings which prompted him to endeavor to perpetuate our blessings are thus affecting displayed in his own words in the conclusion of this address:—"In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been directed."

To do justice to this inestimable warning, to point out to your view the various excellencies that distinguished it, is a task far too great for the present occasion. I intend therefore only to offer to your consideration its most essential and solemn injunction: one, of which no individual of any nation should ever be unmindful, which, without exception or excuse, is the bounden duty of every citizen, the indispensable obligation upon the conscience of a patriot. It is that admonition of your Washington which recommends to your regard the religion to which he bore his honorable testimony. Hear then the words which he addressed to you upon this all important subject.

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who would labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity."

Can not avoid remarking that there is scarcely a memorable incident or official act of his life in which the strong and just impressions of his mind upon this subject were not manifested. In all our national deliverances, we see him ascribing all the glory to their true and Almighty Cause, and calling upon his countrymen to acknowledge and praise the power that defended them.

I hope I shall be pardoned for presuming to address you on such a subject. I have felt how little I was qualified for such an office, and I have undertaken it, relying for all claim to your attention, upon the influence of that name in which we are assembled; and believing that nothing could be presented to you more worthy of your thoughts, or more applicable to our present situation. When a people are suffering under divine correction, when the wrath of the almighty is raised in wrath against them, surely it is not unreasonable to expect that they will "call their ways to remembrance," and endeavor to ascertain the iniquity that has provoked chastisement. If we do this faithfully, it will lead us to the only remedy for all the evils we either endure or anticipate, and affliction will have "done its errand." But if we are hardened against such suggestions, we need not look to the history of past ages or the speculations of fancy, to learn the nature and extent of the visitation we may expect. The fall, in our own view, of the proudest nation of the earth, once powerful and prosperous as our own,

now growing in unutterable weakness, gives an awful warning of the fate that may await us.

It has been said that the exalted virtue of patriotism finds no place in this religion, and is incompatible with its tenets. So strangely erroneous is this opinion, that a just and disinterested love of country springs from religion as from its natural and proper source, and is ever nourished by its influence. Let the tenet of other principles tell whether the divinity, the work of men's corrupt imagination, which they have set up and which they worship, can supply the patriot with that amount of proof which religion furnishes; and if decided by the error they have loved, they tell us that it can, let us look among the lives of those who live only for this world, and in obedience to its rules, for instances to prove it. If we are dazzled by a few shining exceptions, how are they outnumbered, by thousands of the fairer promise, whose lamentable fall shows us the weakness of the power that upholds their virtue!

A man may wear out his life in the toils of the cabinet, or hazard it by his daring in the field; yet if he is prompted to this from the love of power, the dream of ambition, the glory of a name—if these are his motives who can doubt but that it is his own power, his own ambition, his own glory, that he seeks—that it is in itself, and neither his country nor his God, that he loves and serves.

A man may offer himself to death—may fall exulting in the rappings and decorations with which honor adorns its victim; but if unimpelled by that love to God and man, which is the only income that can sanctify such an offering, it is a sacrifice unacceptable to Heaven, it is a sacrifice to self.

Look at the efficacy of these principles in the day of trial. Let temptation come upon him; let his evil passions solicit indulgence; let the pomp and glory of the world spread their allurements before him; let a secret path of crooked policy seem to lead to the eminence for which his heart pants; and what shall stop him in his way? Alas! feeble are the barriers which the wisdom of this world can present to the madness of ambition!

He who submits to be guided by the divine light of revelation has learned the nature and condition of man, the engagements, to which he is called, and the dangers that oppose him. He has heard of his high original, of his wretched fall, of his glorious redemption, of the awful and everlasting destiny which awaits him. Grateful for his deliverance, thankful for all the blessings of life, and exulting in the hopes of eternity, he has acknowledged the Almighty as his Lord, and devoted himself to his service. Anxious to manifest the warmth of his gratitude by the fidelity of his obedience, he has humbly enquired into his will. Finding himself associated with numberless fellow creatures, "framed with like miracle, the work of God," he has been solicitous to learn his relation to them. He is told they are his brethren, that he is to love them, and that it is to be his business to fill up the short measure of his life by doing good to them. Engaging in this work, he has perceived himself peculiarly connected with some who are brought nearer to him, and therefore more within the reach of his beneficence. He has observed that he is a member of a particular social community, governed by the same laws, exercising the same privileges, bound to the same duties. His obligations therefore to this community, are more obvious and distinct. His own country, to which he is immediately responsible, by whose institutions he has been cherished and protected, has therefore a peculiar claim upon him. That he may acknowledge this claim, that his zeal may want no excitement to rouse him, it is there that his blessings are fixed, that the charities of life have been exercised, and an impulse of filial affection is awakened within him, that binds him unalienably to the land of his birth.

While therefore it is his endeavour to cherish the kindest affection towards the whole human family,



ly, while he extends his benevolence to all the nations of the world, and would even to seek justice the aggrandizement of his own country at the expense of another, yet his reason tells him the good he would do to all men must be inclined to those who are within his reach. Here the patriot is presented with an object which all his exertions. Here he is that substantial foundation on which his patriotism is erected, to promote the best interests of those with whom he is thus connected is the direct engagement to which his religion binds him, the ruling impulse which it excites.

He lives not for himself—his own ease or advantage is beneath his concerns, when the sacrifice of either can advance the common cause. What can be wanting to render the discharge of an engagement, thus solemnly considered and undertaken, effectual for his country which his religion does not afford him? Are trials and temptations to be encountered? Shall not he be enabled to overcome, who knows that, whatever is appointed him, a power will be given proportioned to his need? Who knows what is his infirmity, and where is his help? Who, in the failings of his own strength can call upon Omnipotence, or aid?

Are toils and perils and sufferings and death the sacrifices which his country's good demands? He will not shrink from these in whose estimation they are trifles—Who knows that "the sufferings of these present times are not worthy to be compared with the glories" of that "hereafter" to which he looks.

Not only is he provided with motives to impel him, but wisdom to direct him. Dark and perplexing on some occasions are the paths of life, and our political duties are subject to no inconsiderable intricacies. The patriot who feels himself in the service of God, who acknowledges him in all his ways, has the promise of Almighty direction, and will find his word in his greatest darkness "a lantern to his feet and a lamp unto his paths."

Whatever may be the situation of his country or of himself, the peculiar duties resulting from that situation will be made plain before him. Who that observes the strange and unaccountable delusions which confound the wise of this world, and knows that these great and ready helps are offered to all, but must wonder that man should persist in leaning to his own understanding & alighting that wisdom which is from above. How innumerable and incalculable are the evils which have flowed from the mistakes of those who are thus misguided? He whose life is governed by the plain precepts of christianity, will be unmoved by the sophistry which would entangle him in the most dangerous errors. Thus, for instance, he whose religion teaches him that the least deviation from right is not to be justified by any consideration, that he is never to do evil that good may flow from it, that he is not to be solicitous about the consequences of doing his duty, but trust them to the wise Providence that directs them—he who is thus taught, will never be brought to believe that truth and justice ever dispense with their precepts, that the political conduct of the public that is to be released from the strictness of moral obligation which he acknowledges in this private capacity that he may be allowed to practise some artifices, to be a little insincere in his professions, a little unkind in his contrivances. He will not allow any distinction that justifies dishonesty on the plea of necessity or the pretence of patriotism. Should he therefore be called to share in the councils of his country, they will be conducted, as far as he is concerned in them, without intrigue, with the same simplicity and rectitude which mark his private character. He will remember that Washington declared "he held the maxim no less applicable to public than private affairs that honesty is the best policy," and however foolish or impracticable such a rule of political conduct may appear to others, he knows that he can produce in its great author, the rare and illustrious instance of a statesman who never disregarded it. He will therefore seek to establish for his country, in the eyes of the world and in the estimation of her own citizens, such a character as shall make her not unworthy of the name of a christian nation. He will strive to save her from the reproach of bearing the name and disowning the obligations it imposes. He will endeavour to advance the public happiness by promoting public virtue. Whichever therefore can be

done for the establishment of principle and correct habits, for the suppression of vice and the encouragement of piety, will receive his unwearied support & constitute the chief aim of his labours.

In any public trust committed to him, the patriot who has never sought or desired it for his own advantage, who feels religiously prompted to undertake it as a trust which providence assigned him, and for the discharge of which he is to render an account, will be in little danger of prostituting it to selfish purposes.

He will be mindful that all the capacity of usefulness he possesses, and the favour which may be given him in the eyes of his countrymen are talents delivered to him, not for individual aggrandizement but for the general good.

In his intercourse, in such a situation, with his political associates, he will be regulated by the principles of the same religion which has taught him the social virtues he has practised in a private station; a religion which enjoins forbearance, moderation, patience, gentleness, charity to all. He will oppose those whom he thinks wrong with meekness though with firmness, and will sacrifice to his connection with none the independence of his judgment or the dictates of his conscience.

[Remainder in our next.]

#### FOREIGN

Translations, continued from French papers received at New-York, per the Criterion, from La Teste.

PARIS, JANUARY 6.

This day his majesty has reviewed, at the place du Carrousel, 18 thousand troops of all descriptions infantry, cavalry, and particularly a park of artillery, remarkable for the beauty of the horses.

An army of reserve for the interior is forming at Soissons, Meux, Nogent, Troyes and Lyons. This army is composed of national brigades from each of the military divisions concurring to its formation. Those national guards will be sent back to their respective homes as soon as the territory shall be cleared of the presence of the enemy.

The departments from which the conscription for the army of the Pyrenees is drawn, shall form for Toulouse and Bourdeaux an army of reserve of national guards, who shall in the like manner be disbanded as soon as the enemy shall have been driven out of our territory.

The garrison of Besfort, performs prodigies; it has already destroyed or otherwise rendered unfit for service more than 2,200 Austrians and Bavarians.

Gen. of brigade Count Pae, will set off very shortly for Savoy, where he will take command of the Polish corps, which is stationed there under the orders of the Gen. of division, Count de Flahaut.

JANUARY 12.

The army of Prince Schwartz-berg meant to carry Huningue by main force. The enemy has been repulsed. The commandant having caused the sluices to play, has drowned a great many of the besiegers. Since that event the enemy has given up the attack, and converted the siege into a blockade. The corps of troops which was besieging Besfort, after having made several unsuccessful attempts against that place, all of which have cost him dear, has likewise converted the siege into a blockade.

Another enemy's column has marched to Besancon, where it is engaged with Gen. Marliaz. His scouting parties are scattered in every direction. 1200 men are gone to Geneva, 800 to Lons le Saulmer, & 600 to Dole.

According to the general plan of operation, the Duke of Belluno has passed the Vosges, he has transferred his headquarters to Baccarat.

The Prince of Moskwa's headquarters have been removed to Nancy—Gen. Davignon, occupying the neck in front of Espinal.

The enemy followed the Duke of Belluno, but with cavalry only. A division of 1500 of the enemy's light horse had taken position at Rambervillers. Gen. Birche caused one of his brigades of cavalry to march. Col. Hoffmayr, of the 2d dragons, turned the city on the 9th, and took the road to Espinal, whilst Gen. Moseliegier marched straight on Rambervillers, and penetrated into the city. The enemy's 1500 horsemen were broke at all points. They endeavoured to rally at some distance, but they were impetuously charged, dispersed

and driven upwards of 2 leagues, leaving many dead on the field of battle. A Col. and a Major of the Cossacks are amongst the dead. 60 Cossacks have been taken. Mr. Birche's division, has distinguished himself. He has killed two Cossacks and wounded several with his own hand.

Gen. Dohelmie had his headquarters at Saint-Diz.

Gen. Segur, commanding a brigade of the guards of honour, a young man of the opportunity when a regiment of Cossacks was engaged in the narrow pass of Saverne, fell upon the enemy, killed many of them, and made several prisoners.

On the 9th, an advanced guard of the enemy's Silesian army, which was surrounding Metz, marched to Sarrelouis, where they threw some bomb-shells. The garrison sallied out, and pursued the enemy the space of two leagues.

The Duke of Ragusa has taken a position on the Sire.

A squadron of troops opposite to Belfort, advanced as far as Langres and appeared before the city on the 9th. The national guard had taken the resolution of defending it. The enemy sent a flag officer to summon the city to surrender. The gate was opening to receive him, when in despite of the rules of war, the enemy's squadron rushed forward to force a passage and charge in the street; but M. Faure, officer of the national guard, who was on guard at the gate, gave instant orders to fire upon the enemy, who immediately wheeled round and took to flight, leaving on the spot several dead, amongst whom was a captain. The first lieutenant of the squadron has been made prisoner. This little event is extremely honourable for the city of Langres. M. Faure has been created knight of the legion of honour.

The next day 10th of January, Gen. Chouart arrived at Langres with a brigade of 1800 men of the finest cavalry. It would be difficult to express the enthusiasm with which they were received by the inhabitants. This brigade was to be followed on the 11th and 12th, by a great number of troops of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

Within a few days a great number of battalions of divers descriptions of troops, well armed and equipped, have left Paris for their ultimate destination.

JANUARY 13.

There is to be a grand review this day in the Court of the Thuilleries, composed of 30 battalions of infantry, 40 squadrons of cavalry and a numerous train of artillery.

From the Savannah Museum, March 3.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS. A friend has kindly handed us a Bahama Gazette Extra, containing LONDON ACCOUNTS four days later than before received. The extra is dated the 8th February, and received at Amelia.

BULLETIN.

War Department, Dec. 29. A despatch has been received from the Lieutenant Governor of Hellgoland, enclosing the copies of letters from the Russian General Tettenborn, dated Tonigen the 11th and 18th Dec.

By these it appears that the Allied Army under the Prince Royal of Sweden, had subdued the whole of the Dutchy of Holstein, and a part of the Dutchy of Sleeswig, with the exception of the Fortresses of Gluckstadt and Rensburg. In the latter of these places, the Danish army had taken refuge, after having been cut off from Marshal Davoust's corps, and having been defeated in two actions by general Walmoden and by the Swedish troops. Rensburg has been completely surrounded, and the Danish army was cut off from relief.

Marshal Davoust had retired into Hamburg. By his retreat he left the right of the Danes exposed to the misfortunes they have suffered; and, upon his march, the French cavalry was overtaken and routed, after a sharp action, by the Russian division under General Woronzow.

The Allied Troops, after this success, crossed the Eyder, and had already overrun a great part of Sleeswig, when the Danish government solicited and obtained a suspension of arms. By the terms of this Armistice, the whole of Holstein and that part of Sleeswig bordering on the Eyder, were to remain in the possession of the Allies, and the Danish army in Rensburg is to remain unmolested, but is to receive provisions only through the country occupied by the allied troops, and is to make no addition to the existing works of the place.

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1815.

##### ERRATA.

In our paper of last week, in the second section of the act of assembly respecting the granting of patents, &c. after the words "place or" when they occur, instead of "country," read "country."

#### LAW OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1815.

##### AN ACT

To continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such acts and parts of acts of Assembly, as would expire with the present session of assembly, be and the same are hereby continued until the twentieth day of November next, and to the end of the next session of assembly which shall convene thereafter, except the act, entitled, "A Further Supplement to the act, entitled, an act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes," passed at May session, 1813.

##### APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace.

Henry J. Carroll, John Stuart, John Leatherbury of Chas. William Russum, John Dashiell of Jesse, Tubman Lowes, Peter Dashiell, Samuel Smith sen. Daniel Ballard, George Jones, Shiles Crockett, Jno. McClester, John Hopkins, Jesse Townsend, William Handy senior, Thomas Humphries, Adam Elzey, Josiah W. Heath, William Evans, Elisha Parker, Levin Ballard sen. William Tighman, John H. Bell, Levin Jones sen. Dr. Thomas Robinson jun. William Curtis, William Roach, William A. Schoolfield, Robert J. Henry, William Crockett, William Boggs, Job Allen, Samuel Taylor, Isaac Denson, Jesse Hughes, James Evans, John Moore, Thomas Bevan.

##### Levy Court.

George W. Jackson, Tubman Lowes, William Handy sen. Peter Dashiell, Levin Jones sen. Daniel Ballard, Jno. Hopkins.

##### Orphans Court.

Littleton Dennis, sen. Henry J. Carroll, Peter Dashiell.

##### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace.

George Smith, John Blackford, Edward Boteler, George Nicholas, Alexander Grinn, William Vanlear, Edmund H. Turner, Jonas Hogmire, Isaac Hauer jun. Joseph Ingram, Matthew Vanlear, Adam Ott, Robert Hughes, John Witmer, John Barr, Christopher Burkett, John Hershey, William Fitzhugh junior, Frederick Grosh, David Newcomer, James McGlean, John Bowles, Jas. Prather, James D. Moore, Lancelot Jacques, William Yates, Cornelius Ferres, Jeremiah Mason, Ephraim Davis, John Adams, Jacob Schenely, Archibald M. Waugh, Joseph C. Keller.

##### Levy Court.

William Fitzhugh, John Harry, Lancelot Jacques, John Wagoner, John Hershey, George Smith, William Vanlear.

##### Orphans Court.

Robert Hughes, Alexander Ngill, Richard Ragan.

##### WORCESTER COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace.

John Cottingham sen. Thomas N. Williams, Jesse Bennett, John Dashiell, John Stevenson, (Newtown) Benjamin Aydlott, John Bishop, Sewell Turpin, James Laws jun. Eben Christopher, Abisha Davis, William McGregor, Nathan Gordy, William Schoolfield, Jackson Turner, Thomas Rackliffe, James Tighman, (Newtown) Edward Robins, Thomas D. Purnell, Lemuel Showell, Joshua Duer, Josiah Mitchell, Kendall Crapper, Peter C. Evans, William Riley, George Braten, Benj. Richardson of Robert, Joshua Johnson, William Parker, Benjamin Purnell, Joshua Sturges, (Newtown) Levi Henderson, Chas. Heese, Benjamin Gunby, Nehemiah Holland, John H. B. Parsons, Bory Walston, Purnell Johnson, sen. Billy Fook, M. Adkins, Levi Drinkin, William Townsend of Bartley, Jas. Dennis of Benj. Purnell, Porter, John C. Bacon, Wheatly Dennis, Levin Detrickson, Robt. J. H. Handy, Robt. Smith, Mitchell Gray, Astor Measick, James D. Hayman, John F. Atkinson, Henry Jones, Zadock Marshall, James Dennis (Indian-town), James Patterson, Geo. Nel-

son, John T. Taylor, Samuel F. Smith, Wm. Jones, John D. bin, Cath. Morris, Jacob White, William Harbage, Charles Eddens, Jno. Levin Conner.

##### Levy Court.

John Holland, John P. Marshall, William Corbin, Robert Mitchell, John S. Martin, William Mattinger, John Cottingham sen. (Pocamoka).

##### Orphans Court.

Littleton Robins, sen. Zadock Sturges, John Bishop.

##### HARFORD COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace.

Nicholas D. McComas, Bennett Bailey, John Street, Thomas Ayres, George Preabury, William B. Storer, James Stephenson, Benjamin Richardson, Hugh Williams, Alexander McGomas, Richard Keeley, Thos. S. Bond, James Wallace, Edward Priggs, Henry M. Ayres, Zachary O. Bond, David Srazer, John S. Webster, William O. Middleton, Bennett Barney, Jacob W. Gier, Thomas Jeffery, John Ayres of Thos. Joseph Robinson, Jno. Norris, of Edward Isaac Hollingworth, Henry P. Ruff, John Cain, William Eyle, Beniah Bosceley, Henry Vansickle.

##### Levy Court.

William B. Stokes, James Wallace, Thos. S. Bond, Henry M. Ayres, Thos. Jeffery, Isaac Hollingworth, John Cain.

##### Orphans Court.

James Wallace, John S. Webster, John Norris, of Edward.

The squirt-gun battery scheme seems nearly to have blown over. There is no doubt it would have been a wonderful saving in expense, provided it could have been carried into operation, inasmuch as boiling water was to have supplied the place of powder and ball. Should we progress with as much rapidity in inventions and improvements for a few years to come, as we have done for a few past; no nation would know what mode of warfare to commence against us, and we might in the end, realize some of the blessings of that system of economy which Mr. Jefferson promised us at the beginning of his reign. To be sure large sums were expended from the national chest on gun-boats and torpedos; but this in the scale of state economy was nothing, as it was in aid of such valuable experiments. Such is the wonderful genius of our country, particularly in warlike operations, that we should not feel ourselves surprised to see in a short time, some plan proposed for draining the Chesapeake, and other large bays in the United States, to supersede the necessity of any other means of defence against a hostile squadron. Such is the boundless extent of our resources, such the liberality of our congress, that the small sum of fifty or a hundred millions might be appropriated on an experiment of this sort, provided their patronage were to be solicited. That it would be as well employed in this way as in carrying on a war to be conducted as this has been from its very commencement; few who judge with candour will pretend to doubt. If we have any mechanical geniuses among us who can make a piston answer all the purposes of a cannon, why may not there be others capable of devising some scheme which would effectually exclude any hostile armament from our waters without the aid of a naval force? As this is an age of wonders, as philosophy has progressed nearly to its apex, it could hardly occasion surprise to see the extravagant theories of ancient philosophers actually reduced to practice by some of the moderns. If Archimedes could remove the earth from its orbit by means of a lever, why might not an enemy's fleet be repelled or its eyes put out by boiling water discharged from a tube constructed for warlike purposes, with a coery with the 220 *Liberty Bells*, the prince of philosophers

consider in operation or the greatest possible, least possible time, of a writer of great, no country has this more fatally exemplified, since the commencement of this war. Congress, rent times as they are by the treasury granted loans to the nine millions of dollars, millions of paper money, dependent of this, arising from the sale of duties on foreign imports has been consumed, and ment yet remains a debt, dual to a very considerable

It would puzzle a Jesuit the manner in which have been expended, not yet been at war, both our land and m

have been small. L expended in fortifications, quipping a naval force, one time have we any

Here that our army b twenty thousand m states have been im dependant on their for the means of defence

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For the Maryland The administration, being urged arguments to justify would direct the from those of their inducing a belief, is to get into power

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Modern state treasury systems consist in spending or squandering the greatest possible sums in the least possible time. It was the remark of a writer of great eminence. In no country has this system been more fully exemplified than in our own, since the commencement of this war. Congress have at different times, as they have been called for by the treasury department, granted loans to the amount of fifty, one hundred, and two hundred millions of dollars, besides millions of paper money to the amount of fifteen millions more. Independent of this, all the revenue arising from the sale of lands, and duties on foreign imported goods, has been consumed, and the government yet remains a debtor to individuals to a very considerable amount. It would puzzle a Jesuit to explain the manner in which these sums have been expended—for we have not yet been at war two years, and both our land and maritime forces have been small. Little has been expended in fortifications, or in equipping a naval force—and at no one time have we any reason to believe that our army has consisted of twenty thousand men. Individual states have been almost exclusively dependent on their own resources for the means of defence. In what manner then these sums have been squandered, will in all probability remain a secret with those who have had them at their disposal.

#### For the Maryland Gazette.

The administration, and its pensioners, being utterly at a loss for arguments to justify their measures, would divert the public attention from those of their opponents by inducing a belief that their sole aim is to get into power, and obtain the places which are so unworthily filled at present.

It is not at all to be wondered at, that these people have no idea of pure and virtuous opposition to an administration, when they judge of others by themselves. They recollect what were their own views, in the violent opposition made by them to Washington and his successor, and cannot suppose any set of men capable of higher and more disinterested motives; they remember the promises which they made, and how all these promises have been broken, and in short, have no idea that men can be governed by really patriotic principles, because to such principles they are and ever have been, utter strangers.

And can it really be true that nothing but a love of power would induce men to find fault with the ruinous and distressing policy of the present administration, or that at this time, and with such embarrassments as honourable men would have to encounter, the opposition could be very anxious to climb into power?

A charge of this kind has been made during the present session in the senate of the United States, and was indignantly repelled by the Hon. Mr. Hunter of Rhode Island. "Does the honourable gentleman," said Mr. Hunter, "really think that the possession of power and place is at this moment enviable? Is it desirable to enter upon a wretched and vexatious dominion over a mass of delapidated and ruinous property? I prefer our state and cottage comforts to all the palatial magnificence of power. I prefer the traditions that belong to us, as an opposition of useful disinterested administration—of occasional candid support, and at times of bold and fearless reproof, to the dangerous elevation, and perilous responsibility, in which the honourable gentleman thinks we are so solicitous. No, Sir, give us peace, and let us attend to our business, and let us not be troubled with the power of moving us with, and of speaking about us, and we will sign and seal a relation to honourable gentlemen of our most consistent right of reversion to peace and tranquillity. How fortunate, Sir, is the present administration in not extending from the magnanimous policy of its enemy what it was not entitled to from its own wisdom or generosity—this opportunity of assuming peace. I am not in the habit of assuming peace. I admit that haughtiness and arrogance be-

lie in the nature of man, and that we have been heretofore overthrown for these reasons. With anticipation that in this house of her prodigious prosperity she would seek the renewal of that friendship which in her seasons of danger and distress she was too proud to concede. When I started to predict that conquest would so mitigate her arrogance, and liberalize her policy, as to induce her to treat on terms of reciprocity with an enemy whose war she deemed not only unnecessary, and unprovoked, but to have been instigated by the arts and malevolence of the natural heretofore, and determined destroyer, not only of her commerce, her freedom and independence, but of ours! To the question then of the honourable gentleman from Kentucky, what would we do if we were in power, I answer, that we would seek peace in the spirit of peace. We would endeavour to effect by arrangement and treaty stipulation, what can never be effected by war. We should not be forgetful of sailors, and sailors' rights. We would not barter them away for the fur trade, for Indian lands, nor even for the secure possession of all the British dominions on the Continent."

#### For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green,

I am sorry to find that so many little jealousies have crept into our City Corporation, to the manifest injury of some individuals, and to the still more manifest injury of the city. It has heretofore been the practice, after a due probation in the second branch of the corporation, in case of vacancies among the Aldermen, to fill up such vacancies from the senior members of the Common Council; but a new system of things is commenced, and by a strange and most odious distinction, the younger members who have scarce entered on their novitiate, are smuggled into the other branch, with a phantasmagoric clarity, so rapid as to prevent our identifying the moment of transition. Why, an Alderman can be made in less time than you can turn a paucifier. Let him but be installed in the Common Council—in five minutes he is translated to the bench of Bishops, and becomes one of the right worshipful. So rapid is his passage, that his first reflection must be, to use an expression of the eminent Peter Plimley, How in the devil he got there. Had not instances of such unaccountable favouritism been multiplied, I should not have troubled you with my complaint; but I am credibly informed, that there are some members of the City Council who have served at least a seven years apprenticeship in the popular branch, so long indeed as to have become literally walking records of your city ordinances. Have these men become figures so rivetted to the common bench, as not to be removed, or are their heads, like Yorrick's, so misshapen, that if it were to rain men, not one would fit them? Mr. Green, I am a friend to a fair distribution of honours, and

#### NO ALDERMAN.

#### A PORTRAIT.

Drawn many years before the nomination of Mr. Dexter, by the Pencil of Fisher Ames.

Qui capite ille facit.

"Some very vain men, and some very great hypocrites, pretend to be of no party—while they arrogate to themselves a discernment superior to both parties, they affect to be neutral and undecided between them. They claim the title of the truest patriots, and to love their country with the ardour of passion, yet they incessantly condemn the violence of both parties, and expect to have both believe that the fire of their zeal subsists pure and unexpended in the frost of moderation. Such men are often termed as federalists, more often as democrats, but always held in contempt that is never more hearty than when it is directly suppressed."

#### ROUTLAND, (Vt.) March 9.

Supreme Court—Adjourned Term—

On Thursday last James Anthony was put to the bar of the court, to plead to the bill of indictment found against him, by the Grand Jury, for the murder of Joseph Green, and needed—nor guilty—On Friday following, his trial came on. He had engaged for counsel Daniel Chipman, &c. R. C. Mallory, esq. After the jury by whom he was to be tried, were impanelled, the attorney for the government, in a concise & very judicious manner, stated the case and the evidence he should produce to prove

the crime charged upon the prisoner in the indictment. The witness were very numerous, and their relations interesting. There were no witnesses on the part of the accused, neither did his counsel, although very able, offer any argument in his defence. The eloquent Chief Justice stated and explained in a very able manner, the law in relation to the case, and adverted to that part of the testimony which appeared most in point. The jury then retired and in about fifteen minutes returned a verdict—GUILTY.

The criminal was then remanded to prison, and on Saturday he was again brought to the bar of the court to receive the sentence of the law, which was pronounced with much solemnity, by the Hon. Judge Farrand, the Hon. Chief Justice being then absent. The multitude of people assembled on the occasion was unusual, and the whole exhibited a scene truly solemn.

#### BOSTON, MARCH 12.

A passenger in the ship, Morgiana, arrived at New Bedford from Porto Rico, which place she left on the 20th of Feb. Informing that the Constitution had been cruising off Saragum, and had captured and destroyed several vessels.

#### ALBANY, MARCH 10.

The court martial on Gen. Hull convened on Monday, and the evidence on both sides having been closed, it was adjourned over to Friday, (to-morrow), to give the accused time to prepare his defence. I am told however, that Gen. H. is not ready, and that when the court shall convene, it will be further adjourned to Monday next.

Governor Ogden's steam-boat memorial has excited no small sensation. He in his argument on the occasion, has certainly acquitted himself as a man of no ordinary talents. The celebrated Luther Martin, from Maryland, is here; and it is believed will speak in behalf of Col. Ogden. The weight of Mr. Emmet's talents is on the opposite side.

We have a rumour that the British, in an attack on Malden, have been defeated by Harrison, with a very considerable loss. I cannot but hope that this information is founded in truth.

#### RUMORS NOT CONFIRMED.

The report of the repulse of the British in an attack on Malden, from Albany, is not repeated by this morning's Northern Mail. And the Eastern Mail brings no confirmation of a rumour of the arrival of a British sloop of war at Newport, prize to the Constitution.

#### NEW-YORK, MARCH 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Vergennes (Vermont) to the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated March 8th.

"Some secret movements are making in our army. Three regiments left Burlington on the 6th inst. for the north. A sloop of war of 26 guns, and 6 galleys of 2 large guns, are now building here, which the Commodore thinks will be a force sufficient to keep command of the Lake.

"The English are building at St. Johns 12 galleys of 2 guns, 1 brig of 20 and a schooner of 18. The two latter at the Isle des Noix in great forwardness. The brig will mount long 24's.

#### FROM ERIE.

The latest account is from a correspondent by express mail, dated U. S. Sloop Niagara, Feb. 28.

We are under no apprehension of an attack here this winter. The season is so far advanced, and the Lake so open, that to attempt it on the ice, or in boats, would be the height of folly in them; and if they intend to march from Buffalo to this place, the brave Pennsylvania militia will give them a warm reception, before they can possibly get at us.

Our new block-house on the Peninsula is finished. It is an octagon, and mounts eight guns, and is completely adequate to the defence of the fleet.

#### HYMENEAL.

Married—In Calvert county, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Washington G. Tuck, of this city, to Miss Rachel Whittington.

Departed this life, in Hartford county (this state) on the 26th ult. in the 97th year of his age, William A. much revered member of the Society of Friends, and seventy-six years a minister thereof.

#### LATE NEWS.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) MARCH 12.

On Wednesday last the English ship Rising States, Capt. Abraham Hayward, arrived here from Barbadoes and St. Bartholomew, after a passage of 15 days from the last mentioned island.

By the above arrival a confirmation is received of the capture of a formidable French frigate, of 42 guns each, by H. B. M.'s ship Venerable, of 74 guns, one of Admiral Durban's squadron, destined for Barbadoes. The names of the frigates are the Amerique and Iphigene, and were carried into Barbadoes. The conflict between the latter and the Venerable was singular, in which the gallant French commander was wounded, and lost many of his officers and crew. The other frigate commanded by the French commodore, ineffectually endeavoured to escape. He has been sent a prisoner to England. The more daring captain of the Iphigene was left at Barbadoes.

The Constitution frigate was off Barbadoes on the 14th of Feb.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

After our paper had been prepared for the press, we received by the politeness of Col. Baggett, the following highly important intelligence, contained in the "Antigua Journal" of the 14th ult. bro't by the cartel ship Rising States. With great pleasure we present it to our readers.

#### BAYONNE TAKEN, &c.

Antigua, Feb. 14.

By a London paper of the 8th of Jan. with which we have been obligingly favored, intelligence of the highest importance to the future happiness of the civilized world has been received. Since our last, there have been rescued from the fell grasp of Buonaparte, the states of Holland, Flanders, Switzerland, and the principal Italian States on the shores of the Adriatic Sea. Flanders, by the express request of the people, is now united to Holland, under the name of the United Netherlands, having at the head of the general government the Prince of Orange, with the title of the Royal Sovereign of the United Netherlands. A gain has victory crowned the arms of Wellington—under the walls of Bayonne Soult made a desperate stand, from whence he was driven with great loss—that town is in possession of the allies—the ports of the Biber Adour, on which it stands are opened to all nations now at war with any of the allies.

London, January 8.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane is expected at Portsmouth in a few days, to hoist his flag on board the Asia, for the North American command.

#### FOREIGN OFFICE, JAN. 6.

The allies crossed the Rhine on the 20th ult. their whole arrangements could not be completed before the 5th of January.

Arrangements had been made with the Swiss Cantons, and the allies have pledged themselves to replace Switzerland in the same state of integrity and independence as before the revolution.

#### NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

In 91 towns, it appears there is a Federal net gain of 186. Gov. Gilman had last year about 800 more votes than Mr. Plumer; consequently his re-election is rendered morally certain.

The U. S. brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprise, have arrived in Southern ports. The latter while chased by an enemy's 74, threw most of her guns overboard.

#### State of Maryland, &c.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,

March 22, 1814.

On application by petition of Joseph Evans, administrator of William McCauley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

Jno. Cassaway, Reg. Wills for A. A. County.

#### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William McCauley, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of March, 1814.

Joseph Evans, Adm'r.

#### WASHINGTON, MARCH 12.

The members of the Washington Society are requested to meet at their Hall, on Friday evening next at seven o'clock.

By order,

Thomas H. Davis, Secy.

March 22.

#### Farmers Bank.

OF MARYLAND, 21st March, 1814.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the stock of said Bank, for six months ending the first day of April next, to stockholders on the Western Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Eastern Shore, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.

By order,

Jona. Pinkney, Cashier.

#### NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Edmund Carroll, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in previous to the first of June next, approved according to law, and passed the orphans court, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. James L. Bryan, who is authorized to settle said estate.

Elizabeth Carroll, Adm'r.

March 21.

#### This is to give notice.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

John Nicholson, Executor.

March 24, 1814.

#### Public Sale.

Will be offered to Public Sale, on Friday the 15th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, part of the personal estate of John Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

Consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, on a credit of three months, by the purchasers giving bond with approved security for payment, with interest from the day of sale, on all sums above ten dollars, all under cash to be paid.

John Nicholson, Executor.

March 24, 1814.

#### NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of John C. Jones, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated and according to law, and all those who are indebted to the deceased, either on note, bond, or open account, but more particularly those indebted to the said deceased as deputy collector for county assessments, to make immediate payment to

Sam'l Harrison of Jno. Executor.

March 24, 1814.

#### DON FERNANDO,

A JACK ASS.

From the best Spanish breeds that have been imported into the United States, remarkably large and strongly formed; will cover this season at Portland Manor near Big Point; as the proved himself last season very sure, and his foals have been uncommonly fine, the number of mares will be enlarged to forty. The price, eight dollars for each mare and half a doll. to the groom, the money to be paid in every case before the mares are taken away, to

William Pritchard, Manager.

March 24.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Brice Howard late of A. Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said deceased to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

RISPAH HOWARD, Adm'r.

March 17.

#### Notice is hereby given.

That I intend to petition to the next Anne Arundel County Court for a Commission to divide a tract of land called Locust Thicket, and lying in the county aforesaid, of which all persons interested will please to take notice.

Henry Jones.

March 17, 1814.



THE OCEAN PILGRIM.  
A MORAL POEM—BY MR. DAVIS.  
The poem is a moral tale, and is a very fine specimen of the kind.

Thomas King, a young American sailor, confided on board the Ruby, a guard ship at Bermuda, observed one evening a boat alongside, with her sails standing, which the lieutenant had neglected to hoist in. A small crew, and in the darkness of the night he committed himself in her, to the mercy of the wind and waves, with no other provision than some biscuits and water. He was alone nine days on the awful expanse of water, in his open boat; on the tenth he made the Virginia shore and landed at Cape Henry.

Strong is the love of native home,  
There vivid fancy casts her eye;  
Whether on earth, or sea we roam,  
Our native land demands the sigh.

So I, Columbia's true born son,  
In floating dungeons long confin'd,  
Could never by smiles mertrises be won,  
To adjure the land I left behind.

Bermuda's isle has long beheld,  
In prison ship, my cheerless fare,  
From home and voice of friends withheld,  
A mournful victim of despair.

At length, one night, a boat astern,  
With snowy sails allured my gaze;  
A small crew, and, now I burn,  
To leave my jailor's in the haze.

Some bread and water all my store,  
A compass and a ventriloquist's mood;  
And now alone, I traverse o'er,  
In open boat great Neptune's flood.

'Twas Sabbath when my frail bark roll'd  
At mercy on the billowy deep;  
But altho' no bell to Vespers toll'd,  
I found a temple on the deep.

I earnest pray'd that He whose storms,  
In terror shake the sea and sky,  
Would take my spirit in his arms,  
And watch me with a parent's eye.

The fair moon lent the sea her light,  
Her beams upon the surface cur'd,  
And dolphins spotted passing bright,  
Around my little wooden world.

When sudden, from a silver cloud,  
Advanced sweet hope a vision bright,  
With melting voice she call'd aloud,  
And charm'd the silence of the night.

"Sea pilgrim hail! old Ocean kind,  
"Shall homeward bear his sailor boy,  
"And soon a mother's arms shall wind,  
"Around thy neck with speechless joy."

"Thy sisters dear, shall sobbing dwell  
"About thy form with gushing eye;  
"And she whose vestal tumults swell,  
"Shall at thy presence cease to sigh."

Nine days had passed—the tenth I knew  
By signs that land was not remote,  
The sea had lost its sable hue,  
And swallows hover'd round my boat.

'Twas so—for soon, in single shape,  
Uprose to view, Virginia's shore!  
I land on Henry's welcome Cape,  
I kneel and humbly God adore!

Trustee's Sale.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Parman, late of Calvert county, deceased, passed at December session 1813.

The subscriber will sell, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 28th of April next, at 11 o'clock, in the town of Lower Marlborough, one lot in said town, containing three acres of land. The improvements consist of a commodious frame dwelling house, with a large dry cellar, calculated to accommodate a family of servants, and for culinary purposes; a small framed house, used as a medical shop, and several out houses. The whole property under good enclosure. Also at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land, containing 95 acres, more or less, within four miles of the above lot, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Levin W. Ballard; the greater part of this land is in a state of cultivation, the soil susceptible of being highly improved by the use of clover and plaster, and particularly well adapted to produce good crops of wheat; has more than a sufficiency of wood to support the place, and is contiguous to water carriage and a good market. A further description is not necessary, as those inclined to purchase can view the property previous to the day of sale.

The terms are—the purchaser must give bond, with two securities, to be approved of by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, in six months from the day of sale.

Richard Graham, Trustee.  
March 17, 1814.

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.  
January 31st. 1814.

Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Directors, the stockholders are required to pay the third instalment of Five Dollars, on each share of stock in this institution, on or before Friday the first of April next.

By order,  
JAMES STERETT, Cashier.  
Feb. 10, 1814.

Orphan's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the orphans court of Maryland, passed in the case of Mrs. H. Hanna, and wife, against John Smith, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Friday the 6th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter.

The land called Hallet's Lot, Addition to Hallet's Lot, & Conway's Lot, supposed to contain frontage to ninety acres, adjoining the lands of Richard Caton and Leonard Foreman, and lying and binding on Magdalen River. There is considerable pine, with a small proportion of chestnut, oak, and hickory wood, on the same. The terms of sale are—that the purchaser shall give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money in twelve months, from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed for the same.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.  
LOUIS GASSA, Trustee.  
March 17, 1814.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Dr. Uron Scott, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in approved according to law, and passed the orphans court, and all those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to

Elizabeth Scott, Adm'r. w. a.  
March 17, 1814.

Thomas H. Edelen,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public; that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the house formerly occupied by Captain James Thomas, and latterly by Mrs. Tuck, where no exertions shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction. He has provided himself with good liquors, &c. and hopes from his attention to merit a share of public patronage. Private parties can be accommodated on the shortest notice with Oysters, Terrapins, &c. in their season.

March 10, 1814.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Feb. 23, 1814.

ORDERED, That the resolution respecting the debtors to the State, be published for five weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Spirit of '76, Frederick Town Herald, Plain Dealer, Federal Gazette, Hagar's Town Gazette, People's Monitor, and Brown's Paper, Cumberland.

By order,  
Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in all cases of debts due to this state, where judgments have been obtained, and the debtors are subject to execution, upon application being made to them, and being fully satisfied that the said debt for which an indulgence is prayed is well and sufficiently secured, and upon such applicant paying six per cent interest, and all costs due thereon, to stay any further proceedings against such debtors, until the first of January eighteen hundred and fifteen; and the said debtors to the state against whom judgments are obtained for principal and fifteen per cent interest, are hereby released from nine per cent of said interest upon their making payment of the principal and six per cent interest, and costs, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifteen; Provided, That any judgments upon which proceedings may be stayed as aforesaid shall continue and remain in full force, and executions may be issued thereon at any time after the expiration of such stay.

The above is truly copied from the original resolution assented to by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at December session, 1813.

UPTON S. REID, Clk. of the House of Delegates.

Debtors to be notified that the terms of said resolution must be complied with before the first day of July next.

By order,  
Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address, and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

By order,  
O. H. W. STULL.

Washington County,  
July 15th, 1813.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John MacCubbin, late of said county, deceased, hereby request all persons having claims against said deceased, and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

Horatio Ridout,  
James MacCubbin, Jr.  
March 17, 1814.

Lands for Sale.

By order of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscribers will offer for sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 31st inst. at public vendue, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A Tract of Land.

Called the Grange, (or perhaps better known as being part of the estate of the late Benjamin Tasker, Esq.) containing five hundred acres; also, the said Tasker's proportion of a tract of land called St. Andrew's adjoining thereto, containing one hundred acres. The above property is situated nearly in the centre of Prince George's county, in an excellent neighbourhood, is uncommonly well watered, and has been justly ranked among the best lands in the state. A credit of 12 months will be allowed the purchaser, on his giving approved security; and on the sale being ratified by the chancellor, and the purchase money being paid, a sufficient deed will be given by the subscribers as trustees.

Samuel Ridout,  
Richd. T. Lowndes, Jr.  
March 10, 1814.

For Sale.

The subscriber will sell a small tract or parcel of land, adjoining that formerly the property of Mr. Lancelot Green, and now offered for sale by Mr. Nicholas J. Watkins, containing about two hundred and fifty acres. This land is level, and well calculated for farming or planting, a part of it well timbered, with the advantage of a fine meadow, and apple orchard. This piece of land added to that offered for sale by Mr. Watkins, will make a beautiful little farm of about 400 acres, and is well worth the attention of any person disposed to purchase. If the above land be not sold at private sale by the 1st of April, it will on that day be offered at public sale. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscriber.

JOSEPH HOWARD.  
Feb. 24, 1814.

Farmers Bank.

OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS,  
February 10, 1814.

The president and directors of this institution request a general meeting of the stockholders, at the Banking House, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. to take into consideration a bill to amend the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of bank charters. By order,

Jonathan Pinkney, Cash'r.  
Feb. 17, 1814.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of

MICHAEL LEE'S  
Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.

Lee's Persina Lotion for tetter and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis pamphlets, containing cases of those whose length prevents there being more fully inserted.

A LIST OF THE

AMERICAN NAVY,  
WITH

STEEL'S LIST OF THE  
BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office.

—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

Property for Sale.

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all his property, viz.—The plantation whereon he resides, containing a tract of 170 acres, which is in a state of good improvement. There is a new and comfortable dwelling house, together with a good garden, and convenient out houses, an entirely new barn, built last summer, 60 by 40 feet, with sheds and abutments for cattle underneath, corn house, granary, and excellent stables, threshing floors, &c. &c. all under the same roof. A part of the place is under new and strong post and rail fences. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain; the trial that has been made of clover and plaster shows well, and can be used to advantage. There is now 15 to 20 acres of good meadow which yields abundantly, and 50 acres more might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

Also, the plantation he purchased of the estate of John Sappington, adjoining the farm of Philip Hammond, junr. This tract contains about 114 acres of good farming land, and is well adapted to clover and plaster; part of it is now set in clover and timothy. Both places have young thriving apple and peach orchards, and by care a sufficiency of woodland.

Also, he will sell the mortgage title to 200 acres of land adjoining and lying between the two first mentioned tracts, the equity in which is also offered for sale.

One hundred and ninety five acres more he will likewise sell, distant from the first place two and a half miles, and from the two last one mile and an half, 150 acres of which is in woods, of the best chestnut and oak rail timber, and will be a never failing support of timber to each place. There are several good springs on each place, and the situations high and healthy. A good stream of water passes through one place on which a mill might be erected.

An accommodating credit will be given for the purchase money, by paying the interest annually. To any person inclined to purchase the above lands, the subscriber will sell all his personal property, consisting of several valuable young negro men, for a term of years, together with all his stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, plantation utensils, and implements of husbandry. Each place has a quantity of grain seed, and hay and other provender, which will be disposed of.

This property is situated in Anne Arundel county, near the Fort Bridge over Patuxent River, and in the neighbourhood of Major Hammond, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 22 from Baltimore. The property will be shown to any person inclined to purchase, by application to the subscriber.

Anderson Warfield.  
Annapolis, February 25, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,  
Admr. D. B. N.  
Feb. 21, 1814.

Calvert County, &c.

On application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of RICHARD KENT, of Calvert county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of Richard Kent be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the second Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Calvert county court, on the said second Monday of October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Kent should not have the benefit of the said acts.

Given under my hand this 19th day of April, 1813.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD,  
True copy, taken from the original.  
Test. Wm. S. Monahan, Clk.

CALVERT COUNTY, &c.

Ordered by the court, that the time of publication be extended to the second Monday of May, 1814.

Test. Wm. S. Monahan, Clk.  
January 15, 1814.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscribers intend to petition the judges of Calvert county court, at their next session, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

WILLIAM A. SHAWALL,  
Feb. 3, 1814.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing to the City of Baltimore.

A NEWSPAPER.

TO BE PRINTED, BY

Baltimore Correspondent,

AND

Mechanics, Manufacturers & Mechanics

DAILY ADVERTISER.

BY THOMAS HOWARD HILL, PRINTER. This proposed paper will be published daily (at noon) in order to circulate the earliest intelligence which may be received by the mails.

It is proper that the intended editor should declare his intentions as to the manner in which he means to conduct the publication of "THE BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT." He pledges himself that it shall be held abstract from all party, and be conducted upon the most impartial principles—that it shall comprise the following articles, viz: all foreign and domestic news of the day; a regular detail of naval and military events; a correct and regular journal of the proceedings of the national legislature as also those of the different states; and all documents that may be submitted to them for consideration. And in the absence of the above general named intelligence, he will insert useful notices of the progress of commerce, (internal and external) of manufactures, and of mechanics, as indeed it is solely devoted to their advancement.

A price current (corrected weekly) will be inserted upon the most convenient day.

The utility of such a newspaper at the present time is almost certainly obvious to those acquainted with the time of the arrival of the great mails, and as it is the wish of the editor to make the contemplated paper as useful as possible, he promises to use his utmost exertions in collecting intelligence that may be useful and interesting to those who may favor him with their support.

TERMS.

"The Baltimore Correspondent" will be printed on a half sheet super royal, at five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance—the paper for the country at three dollars in advance. Advertisements to be inserted on the usual terms unless otherwise contracted for by the year.

Arrangements are now making to anticipate news by letter.

January 12, 1814.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 26th inst. a negro man by the name of CHARLES, formerly the property of Mr. Grayson Bawling. He is a stout black fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout very much when talking, he has a wife at Mr. William Stewart's quarters, Fingall. His clothing when he went off was a round over jacket, made of green half thick, given to him this fall, a spotted awandown under jacket much worn, white pulled country cloth trousers a good deal mended, coarse shoes & yarn stockings, a white hat with a broad brim, as he has other clothing he may change to suit his purpose. Charles is an old offender, in the life-time of his former master he often took these trips, and when away he got acquainted with Ed. Bidda a Baltimore, he was taken up some years ago and confined in Frederick goal, he has a brother in George Town, Maryland, with Mr. Thomas Gantt. It is supposed he may endeavor to get to some of the above places, and pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said felon, and delivers him to me, or commits him in my goal so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harboring the said felon.

SAUL M. MACCUBBIN,  
Anne Arundel county,  
January 7, 1814.

AN ORA

BY FRANCIS S.

Delivered at a meeting

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on Tuesday

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE

## AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[Vol. LXIII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1814.

No. 113

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

TONAS GREEN,

CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

### AN ORATION

BY FRANCIS S. KEY, ESQ.  
Delivered at a meeting of the Washington Society of Alexandria, on Tuesday last.

(Continued.)

Nor does the patriotism of such a man depend on situation: his changes of time and circumstances do not affect it. He does not serve his country only when she has honour and profit to repay him. He manifests the ardour and sincerity of his love in the day of her adversity. His religion inspires him to proportion his efforts to her needs; and if this should require the blood of a patriot to be shed in her defence, he has learned that he can do no greater act of love than to "lay down his life for his friends." As no selfish considerations have been the motives of his patriotism, so neither can they extinguish it. He has not loved his country for the sake of reward, and therefore if he is neglected and despised, if injustice, cruelty and oppression are the only returns his services have obtained, he will even then find abundant inducements not only to prompt his forgiveness, but to keep alive his love.

Nor let it be supposed that if in a humbler sphere of duty he assigned him, he is not apt to remember that the private citizen is not exempt from the claims of patriotism. He will but show his love of country by that exact obedience to her laws which his principles enjoin. Though not called to act in her behalf, his heart will not be unengaged in her cause, and in the eye of the religion he obeys, the will is equivalent to the deed: nor is he idle or useless in such a state. He who fulfils with zeal and faithfulness all the duties of private, domestic and social life, who encourages virtue and promotes benevolence by his influence and example is no mean contributor to the stock of public happiness, and will find engagements requiring all his efforts. To purify his own heart and watch over his own ways is his first great work and the indispensable preparation for every other.

There unfatigued  
His fervent spirit labours, there he fights,  
And there obtains fresh conquests  
Over himself.  
And never withering weakness, compared with which,  
The laurels that a Caesar reaps are weeds.

From these conflicts he derives not only dominion over himself, but charity towards others. They have taught him the strength of passion, the violence of temptation, the art of penitence and the fallibility of judgment—here he is indulgent in making allowances for others, rigid only to himself.

There is also above all one claim upon him to which he cannot be insensible. Religion will not suffer the patriot to forget his country in his prayers. However lightly the world may think of the intercessions of the pious, Christianity teaches us that they are neither unavailing to God nor unavailing. This service equally due from the most low & the most exalted station. He who has a heart warm with affection for his country, though he may have nothing else to give, may yet by giving this, give greatly. He who withholds this, whatever else he may give, gives comparatively nothing. The same truth is that humbly carried out the treasure of a nation's blessing may be more effectual and availing than all the offerings of the great. He who in his retirement, cultivates the thought of his country, and that thought becomes forth his secret and devout petitions in his behalf, may be instrumental in drawing down blessing which only Almighty Goodness can grant, and which men can neither know nor measure.

Here then, my friends, closes the faint sketch I have attempted.

the duties imposed upon him whom religion makes a patriot—Does it require an unattainable state of virtue, an impossible excellence, to discharge these obligations? Man cannot, it is true, be perfect in any branch of duty, but he may by divine help, be making in this and every other a constant progress towards that perfection, which is only to begin when this trial life of trial and difficulty shall be over. Mankind has had cause to bless Heaven for the gift of many whose attainments in this virtue has benefited and adorned the age in which they lived. Nor shall we be wanting in gratitude for the illustrious instances that have been bestowed on us. Foremost among them by the confession of the world stood our Washington. While we dwell upon his precepts, let his memory and example excite us to imitation. Let us not in despair presume to say, that the flame of patriotism is extinguished, that we have only in his grave the mouldering bones of such a patriot. Let us trust that Providence whose abundant kindness we have experienced in the time of our necessity—let us strive to conciliate the favour of that Being who caused his spirit among us and make us a nation of patriots.

Need we require whether we have been duly impressed with the importance of the great duties I have endeavoured to suggest, and how we have fulfilled them? Alas! who is there among us insensible to his want of faithfulness in this respect? The review of them has so filled him who addresses you, with a sense of his own utter unworthiness, that he has with doubt and difficulty ventured to present such a subject to your thoughts; fearful that it might not only seem, but be, presumptuous in one so culpable himself to offer such considerations to others. Individually and nationally we are found most guilty, if we must see and feel and acknowledge our offences, then is there an awful call upon us for deep and universal penitence. Are there no signs in these times, that should awaken and alarm us? Are there no marks of disaffection towards God that are a stain upon our nation?

Let me ask if there can be found a region upon the globe, that has been more favoured with Providential blessings than this land; and where are the proofs of a corresponding grateful piety that should be the distinguishing characteristic of a people saved and defended as we have been? are they to be found in our hearts and in our lives? Let every man look around him and within him, and answer. Are they to be found in the sanctity of our religious worship, in the solemnity & fervour of our public devotions, in the homage paid to the consecrated houses and altars? Let him who sees our cold and ceremonious service, our unhallowed sabbaths and violated sanctuaries, let him who sees the desolate and degraded ruins scattered over our country, once temples of the most high and vocal with his praise, now frowning in portentous silence upon our land—let him who sees and feels these things tremble and answer.

Are the social duties of life faithfully discharged by those who are thus waiting in reverence to God? Do we remember that Christians are called to be "a peculiar people," that their great commandment is "to love one another?" put away from us all bitterness and anger and wrath and clamour and evil speaking, and all malice? That we are to be "kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, as 'trusting that God for Christ's sake hath forgiven us.'" Alas! how does this sacred obligation of these precepts comport with the malignant spirit of party which divides and envenoms us? Who would believe that these are principles almost universally possessed among us? For our feelings in this respect we are deeply inaccessible. How has the parental solicitude of our Washington that strove to warn us against this danger, been disregarded? He has left us the most solemn admonition upon this subject, the most earnest and affecting display of the ruin to which it leads. And so little

have we profited by it, that this spirit which he terms "the worst enemy of a popular government," and advises that a constant effort should be made, "by force of public opinion to improve and repress it," has corrupted public opinion, and is supported by it. Can we be justified or excused in this by the situation of our affairs? Can any situation make it necessary or proper that political differences should be attended with mutual threatnings & revilings and every irritation that can minister to the most revengeful passions? Cannot those in power pursue just and moderate means in the prosecution of their measures? And if they do not, cannot their opponents see both the advantage and the duty of restricting themselves to an opposition firm and decided as it ought to be, yet dignified and temperate? Cannot all who see and lament the excesses of this violence, unite in endeavours to moderate it, and disavowing the vassalage of party, assert their independence by refusing obedience to whatever their judgments condemn? No bad administration can long preserve its influence in this or any popular government, unless it is assisted by an intemperate party opposition; an opposition which inflames whom it would conciliate, which keeps alive passion and prejudice, which instead of disposing men to be convinced, will never permit them to see that they are mistaken. Let me not be misunderstood to imply, that the patriot, when occasion calls for their expression is to conceal or deny his opinions; He then owes to his country the honest and independent avowal of what he thinks her good requires; and he who shrinks from such a duty is more a traitor than a patriot. But this will not make it necessary that he should hate those with whom he differs, and should even have to bear their hatred; he will hold more firmly the reins of his passions, and show that he is animated by a charity which "never faileth."

Time will not permit me to notice all the instances and proofs of our offending—Alas! are there not among these some that it would not be prudent to expose? Your own observations and reflections (if turned to such a subject) will sufficiently shew among us the marks of a "faithless and perverse generation," a "rebellious people." What remains for us then, my friends, but that each man do his part of the national expiation, and contribute with all his powers to that general reformation that will preserve us. The happy consequences of such united efforts cannot fail—they are united by the promise of Omnipotence. The God we have offended is "full of mercy, long suffering, abundant in goodness, easy to be entreated." Let us then make our application to him, with the fervour of Patriots, with the faith of Christians.

Even in these unexampled times, when the visitations of the Almighty are seen to overshadow the nations of the earth, the believing mind has ample sources of consolation. A ray of light shines through the gloom that surrounds us, and there is neither darkness nor disquietude to him who contemplates it. In all the apparent confusion and misery around him, he sees the hand of the most high executing his awful counsels, and fulfilling in his own mysterious way, his benignant purposes to man.

The enlightening of "the nations that sit in darkness," is accomplishing. At a period, and by means, which man's poor wisdom would have deemed ill-suited to such a work, that religion, which is decreed to cover the face of the world, has been progressing in the brightness of its way, with an efficacy that shews the divinity that attends it. How should a joyful triumph of such a thought overbalance any temporal affliction we may be called on to suffer? Nor are we without proof more peculiarly consoling of a growing piety in our own country. Some of the many benevolent institutions springing (it is to be hoped) from this influence, and certainly calcu-

lated to extend it. I trust I shall be excused for using this occasion, of recommending them to your attention. One of them indeed is particularly worthy of consideration here, for it displays before us the rich fruits of its labours, the most striking proof of its success, the most affecting argument to imitation. That a people who have the government of themselves should be virtuous and intelligent—that this can only be the case where a plain useful and religious system of education is accessible to all, are axioms that it would be a waste of time to establish.

We have now not only the benefit of knowing, in several remarkable instances, the happy consequences that reward a patriotic attention to this subject, but the world has been lately blessed by discoveries and improvements in the science of education, calculated to extend the blessings of light and knowledge with a certainty, rapidity and ease, unknown and incredible before. Of these means this society has been among the first to avail itself. And they are now brought within the reach of all, and within the compass of the most moderate resources.

As persuaders to the discharge of such duty were wanting, I could again refer to the precepts of Washington—not only to his precepts—we have this day before us the effects of his patriotism, the work of his beneficence. The institution which gratifies us with this spectacle, owes its origin to his provident and virtuous liberality. Let none then refuse that best proof of their veneration for his memory, which is to be shewn by the imitation of his example. Let them contribute to dispense (as he has done) in their respective neighborhoods, the blessings of instruction.

As an indispensable auxiliary to schools, for the diffusion of sound principles and real knowledge, I would also recommend the encouragement of those associations whose object is the publication and distribution of Bibles. In the opinion of those best acquainted with the religious state of the world, the propagation of Christianity, in modern times has owed more of its success to these institutions than to all other human means. Where missionaries had long labored in vain, the Bible has silently but rapidly made its own way, and, as in the days of its first manifestation, the idols of ignorance and superstition are falling before it. It has been ascertained that a wide and desolate field is presented in various parts of our country for the labours of those already established among us, and that means are greatly wanting to make the work effectual. We are told that in the days of Pagan darkness no habitation could be found without its protecting duties. But in Christian times and in a Christian country, there are hundreds and thousands of dwellings unsanctified by the presence of the sacred volume of life. Nor is there, in many instances, access to other means of improvement. No "holy bells knoll to the church," there is neither service nor sanctuary; the Sabbath it returns and passes away unheeded, or is made a day of more than ordinary depravity. Surely, those who live in the full enjoyment of all the blessings and privileges of the Gospel, cannot shrink of the miseries of such a condition without making an effort to relieve it.

Let us not pretend that these times are unfit for such exertions; that these, and other benevolent designs, must be deferred to a season of greater ease and prosperity. No time can be so suitable as the present. If discouragements and difficulties oppose their progress, the brighter will be the reward for surmounting them. Now is the time in which they are within our power; now is the time, it may be the only time, in which they may avail us. Of that season of returning prosperity, to which we would defer them who can assure us?

When the path of duty and the help of Heaven are thus plain before us, shall we listen to the suggestions of despair? Shall we say

that all improvement of our religious character is hopeless? Then may we despair of every thing that deserves an effort—then may we despair of all national and individual happiness. We shall not cease to be suffering till we are made a more virtuous people. The experience of the world demonstrates—the voice of our Washington assures us, that "Providence has connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue."

May we be fouled to the reason discharge of our several duties by prosperity, by affliction, by whatever dispensations, infinite wisdom may think fit to produce this blessed purpose. And conclude in the minds and affectionate words of the father of our country. May the Almighty Ruler of the world be most graciously pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion; without an humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation."

### The Memorial

The Norfolk Ledger of the 12th instant, contains the subsequent remarks on the insolent memorial of certain Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which induced Mr. Madison to remove Obedient Granger from the office of Post-Master General.

Perhaps since the establishment of the government, a more extraordinary paper has not been presented to the public than this memorial. The friends of Mr. Madison can say nothing in favour of his independence in future—he may henceforth be considered as having surrendered that noble quality, without which, talents and integrity will neither be honourable to himself nor useful to his country. If any thing could exceed the nature of the application, it was the manner. No terms of decency or respect were preserved—in so many words Mr. Madison was told, that if he did not remove Granger, and appoint a successor, who would remove Leib, the signers of that memorial would not support him! Those men must have known his weak side, or they would never have dared to have exposed themselves to the reproach and contempt they so well merited, and would have experienced from a high minded chief magistrate. We profess no respect for Mr. Granger, but we perceive that he enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Madison's predecessor for eight years, and the confidence of Mr. Madison himself for six years, and we perceive him disgraced (as far as Mr. Madison can disgrace him) upon the mandate of a set of men, who assumed the offices of accusers and judges, leaving the president of the United States to perform the part of executioner.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Charles Gordon, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated  
Conatellation, off Craney Island, March 10, 1814.

"I have to report to you the loss of one of my midshipmen, Mr. Wm. C. Hall. He was quite young, and the smallest on board—but a youth of great promise, who had so much interested himself with the officers and crew, that his loss has spread a momentary gloom over the ship. He fell from the mizen-top-mast head to the quarter deck yesterday evening, while we were in the act of sending down top-gallant yards, and expired instantly.

He had been accustomed to going aloft, and had gone up to the mast head on that occasion, (as he said to the captain of the top) to observe how they unrigged the yard; having hold of the top gallant shroud, the yard must have struck him in falling.  
He will be buried in the church yard at Norfolk this day at noon, with the ceremony due to his grade. He is from Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland; so peaceful, and an only natural living. His family is known to Gov. Wright, the representative in Congress from that district."



FOREIGN

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.  
By the arrival of the Rambler, we have received a file of Bourdeaux papers to the 9th of February, from which we have made such translations as time would permit. We have also been favoured with extracts from private letters, which will be found below. The news which we have been able to glean from these, as well as from conversation with the passengers, we will endeavour to recapitulate.

The allies were rapidly marching towards Paris. The light troops, principally Cossacks, had penetrated to within 15 or 20 leagues of that city—the allied headquarters were not far behind.

Bonaparte joined his army near Brienne the 25th January. Some sharp fighting ensued; the French official accounts are given this day. It will be seen that on the 24th, Bonaparte was at Troyes, many miles nearer Paris than Brienne. The affair at Brienne was magnified in Paris to a great victory—But a letter from Bourdeaux says—"The Emperor did not gain the victory as reported in the battle of the 29th, &c."

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The allies were advancing into France in every direction, and had already approached within 60 miles of the capital. The greatest apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Paris, and every exertion was making to fortify it. The emperor had caused trenches to be dug around the city, and the beautiful groves in its vicinity to be cut down for palisades.

He left the city himself on the 26th of January, having appointed the empress, Regent, and his brother Joseph, his Lieut. General, & charged him with the defence of the metropolis. The official account of his battles immediately after joining his army we have published at length. Notwithstanding his attempt to disguise the truth, it is evident he was worsted in every engagement—and such was the general opinion in Bourdeaux. It is certain that he has continued to retreat. The disaffection among the people was general—Placards had been put up in the theatre at Bourdeaux, denouncing the tyrant. The levy en masse could not be carried into effect. The armies were scattered and composed chiefly of raw recruits—it was said that the Cossacks had shown themselves at Fontainebleau, 35 miles of Paris. It was reported too, that Murat the king of Naples, had made his peace with the allies, and notwithstanding the statements in the papers, it was believed Denmark had joined the common cause. A rumour was circulating that the Crown Prince had taken Hamburg. Numerous failures had taken place in Paris, and Bonaparte having taken all the specie from the vaults, the bank had been obliged to stop payment. Stock which cost originally 1150 francs had fallen to 480.

Bayonne had not been taken as late as the 10th of Feb. There had been some skirmishes between the armies, but the Rambler sailed. Lord Wellington had made no decisive movement. His force was estimated at 100,000 men—Soult's army at about 30,000.

A negotiation for a general peace had commenced at Chatillon sur Seine. Mannheim was the place selected by Napoleon in December to treat on the basis offered by the allies, as stated in the note of the Baron de Aignem. It will be remembered that the Count de Fontanes complained in his speech of the 26th of Dec. that the allies had refused to adhere to these terms. It now appears that the seat, as well as the conditions of negotiation is changed. The Paris papers speak favourably as to its progress. This language may be politic.

We find in the Bourdeaux Indicateur London dates to the 26th of January, but no articles of news.

A Paris paper of the 9th of Feb. was received at Bourdeaux just as the Rambler was sailing. It contained nothing of importance, but the mention of the dispatching of a courier to England by Lord Castlereagh.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.  
Bourdeaux, Feb. 9.  
"It is said a large British fleet is at Passage, preparing to go on an expedition; the object of which is not known."

"Bank stock on the 9th was down to 480 francs."

CONGRESS OF BELLIENRE

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State of Maryland, ss.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court.  
March 24, 1814.

2 THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.  
That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William M. Carey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of March, 1814.

2 NOTICE.  
This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Edmund Carroll, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in previous to the first of June next, approved according to law, and passed the orphans court, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. James L. Bryan, who is authorized to settle said estate.

2 Public Sale.  
Will be offered to Public Sale, on Friday the 15th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, part of the personal estate of John Nicholson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

2 NOTICE.  
This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters testamentary on the personal estate of John O. Jones, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated and according to law, and all those who are indebted to the deceased, either on note, bond, or open account, but more particularly those indebted to the said deceased as deputy collector for county assessments, to make immediate payment to

2 DON FERNANDO, A JACK ASS.  
From the best Spanish breeds that have been imported into the United States; remarkably large and strongly formed; will cover this season at Portland Manor near Pig Point; as he proved himself last season very sure, and his foals have been uncommonly fine, the number of mares will be enlarged to forty. The price, eight dollars for each mare and half a dollar to the groom; this money to be paid in every case before the mares are taken away. to William Pritchard, Manager.

2 NOTICE.  
The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Brice Howard late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said deceased to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

2 Notice is hereby given.  
That I intend to petition to the next Anne Arundel County Court for a Commission to divide a tract of land called Locust Thicket, and lying in the county aforesaid, of which all persons interested will please to take notice.

Chancery Sale

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, passed in the case of Wm. H. Thompson and wife, against John Smith, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the 25th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if not the next fair day thereafter.

2 NOTICE.  
This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Dr. Urron Scott, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in approved according to law, and passed the orphans court, and all those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to

2 IN COUNCIL.  
Annapolis, Feb. 23, 1814.  
ORDERED. That the resolution respecting the debtors to the State, be published for five weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Spirit of '76, Frederick Town Herald, Plain Dealer, Federal Gazette, Hagar's Town Gazette, People's Monitor, and Brown's Paper, Cumberland.

2 50 Dollars Reward.  
Run away from Sabbris, near Hagar's Town, Washington county, (Md.) on the 15th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILLY GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 6 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a light complexion than the general one of blacks, extremely weak and ungainly in his address, and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county.

Trustee's Sale

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Person, late of Calvert county, deceased, passed at December session 1813.  
The subscriber will sell, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 26th of April next, at 11 o'clock, in the town of Lower Marlborough, one lot in said town, containing three acres of land. The improvements consist of a commodious frame dwelling house, with a large dry cellar, calculated to accommodate a family of servants, and for culinary purposes; a small framed house, used as a medical shop, and several out houses. The whole property under good enclosure. Also at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land, containing 65 acres, more or less, within four miles of the above lot, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Levin W. Ballard; the greater part of this land is in a state of cultivation, the soil susceptible of being highly improved by the use of clover and plaster, and particularly well adapted to produce good crops of wheat; has more than a sufficiency of wood to support the place, and is contiguous to water carriage and a good market. A further description is not necessary, as those inclined to purchase can view the property previous to the day of sale.

2 For Sale.  
The subscriber will sell a small tract or parcel of land, adjoining that formerly the property of Mr. Lancelot Green, and now offered for sale by Mr. Nicholas J. Watkins, containing about two hundred and fifty acres. This land is level, and well calculated for farming or planting, a part of it well timbered, with the advantage of a fine meadow, and apple orchard. This piece of land added to that offered for sale by Mr. Watkins, will make a beautiful little farm of about 400 acres, and is well worth the attention of any person disposed to purchase. If the above land be not sold at private sale by the 1st of April, it will on that day be offered at public sale. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscriber.

2 Farmers Bank OF MARYLAND, ANNAPOLIS, February 16, 1814.  
The president and directors of this institution request a general meeting of the stockholders, at the Banking House, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration a late law of the General Assembly of Maryland, providing for the extension of bank charters.

2 J. HUGHES, Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S Family Medicines  
So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

2 A LIST OF THE American NAVY, from STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY.  
For Sale at Grouse, Swan's Store, and at this Office.  
—Price 12 1-2 Cents.

Property for Sale

The subscriber will sell at public sale, all his property, viz. The plantation whereon he resides, containing about 120 acres, which is in a state of good improvement. There is a new and comfortable dwelling house, together with a good garden, and convenient out houses, an entirely new barn, built last summer 60 by 30 feet, with sheds and stables for cattle underneath, corn house, granary, and excellent stables, threshing floors, &c. &c. all under the same roof. A part of the place is under new and strong post and rail fence. The land is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain; the trial that has been made of clover and plaster answers well, and can be used to advantage. There is now 13 to 20 acres of good meadow which yields abundantly, and 50 acres more might be made without much labour, having been lately ditched and drained.

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Whenever a man which is thought the democratic principle to be a mass the people, and an obedience to their that system of co-munity which has a sorry, and failed determined upon, practical cost to the people, and the manifested their it, and the rulers compelled to abandon told that it was the public voice which therefore the authorities were con-en. When war is declared, we were anxiously desired to be a people of America; a too, that we ought to be for this instant nation was plunged handsoned to the fire and in order to prey species of country was invaded an out the least pro-The brilliant pro-posed to our vi-mencement of the been entirely destr-which was not to least Montreal was withstanding ende from Fort George, tion of our own f-our president has discover any of the war, but calls u-that it has been p-numerous blessing when the people h-of the means of yet we are told th-in love with the r-gatherers, and not so much as to hav-the support of t-war. An embargo in consequence o-to its lowest prie-ries of life enorm-This measure is h-is confidently sa-which the people the people expect to gratify the fou-people.

Now it is hard that these meas-are said to be, w-as little regard to the interests of t-more, that a gro-who actually vote measures, do in-them, and anxi-ation was rid of-are they brought-By a system of proscription dire-man who may ex-bation of any la-the administrative-wherever policies approve of any r-president has at- as well as federal on any question the executive th-the negative, an- boasts to be free- freedom of opin-is secured to eve-is permitted to- fight which is o- or any measure president chosen that according a time, the only- ed to the citizen- doing of his rul- the consequence- man ventures co- dency of any m- all except those- all hazards to s- of the country,